THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXII LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9 1862 NUMBER 215

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

MERCER COUNTY.—The regular Union ticket was elected without opposition. The following are the officers elect: Judge, Thos. Edwards; Attorney, John B. Thompson; Clerk, Dr. C. S. Abell; Sheriff, Isaac C. Vanarsdale; Assessor, Jno. Cardwell; Jailer, M. Bowan; Coroner, Jas. E. Thompson; Surveyor, Henry Ball; and Richard Beard as Circuit Judge.

GALLATIN COUNTY.—The election passed off quietly, the county giving but a small vote. Drane's vote is 300, Masterson's 30, or about 10 to 1. Scott, for Attorney, got something over 300.

CLARK COUNTY.—There was no opposition to Judge Goodloe or Mr. Dinney for Commonwealth's Attorney. The following County officers were elected: A. H. Buckner, Circuit Clerk; E. T. Taylor, County Judge; James Flanagan, County Attorney; Theodore Kohlhass, County Clerk; Sam. G. Stewart, Sheriff; W. B. Kidd, Assessor; W. P. Allen, Jailer, and J. T. Williams, Coroner.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS—*Friday, August 8*.—James Dungee, f. m. c., shooting at David Clark, f. m. c., with intent to kill. Discharged.

David Clark, f. m. c., stabbing James Dungee. Bail in $400 to answer felony.

Walsh Lewis, f. m. c., permitting gaming in his house. Bail in $200 to answer.

John Stone, cutting Thos. Emmet with intent to kill. Continued until the 11th day of August.

Philip Shallmore and August Lockerman, disorderly conduct. Bail each in $100 for three months.

Samuel Gatewood and Madison Snow, disorderly conduct. Bail of each in $200 for three months.

MORE RUMORS OF MORGAN'S RETURN.—The Cincinnati Commercial has a report from the Superintendent of the Kentucky Central railroad that he has intelligence of the most positive character leading him to believe that another rebel raid into Kentucky is soon to be, if not already, commenced. Morgan and Van Dorn are to be the leaders in the enterprise, which they propose shall entirely throw into the shade the recent great raid. These leaders have been for some time making the necessary preparations in Tennessee, and have a force of ten or twelve thousand men. With these they will again push rapidly forward, occupying the various cities that lie in their route, plundering, gaining additional recruits, taking horses, rich stores, destroying the railroad bridges, if possible, to obtain entire control of the State of Kentucky, and transfer military operations to the Ohio river. Humphrey Marshall, in the eastern part of the State, is expected to co operate with them. The recent occupation of Barkesville, in Cumberland county, by a portion of Morgan's force, is the commencement of the work.

A CHICAGO BANKER CAPTURED.—A few weeks since Lazarus Silverman, Esq., a well-known banker doing business in Chicago, left for Memphis with the avowed purpose of purchasing cotton. Mr. Silverman carried with him nearly $30,000 in gold, with which he hoped to drive such bargains with the needy Southron as should net him an amount sufficient to remunerate him for the risk incurred. The banker went to Memphis, and while the country to the rear of that city was still half-subjugated, trusting to his familiarity with the people and the fact that he was connected by marriage with some of the first families of Tennessee, he imprudently ventured beyond our lines, and took up his abode with a planter of decided "Union proclivities," and was in a fair way to realize a small fortune by exchanging the gold for the staple. But, alas! the banker's visions of wealth were destined to vanish like the mist before the summer's sun. His "Union" friend proved to be in the confidence of Jeff Thompson's guerillas, and notified them of the presence of his Northern friend. One fine morning a thieving band of forty came galloping up the lawn leading to the mansion of the planter—and laid violent hands on Mr. Silverman and his bag of gold. The banker is now studying political economy in the upper-story of a cotton factory in Dixie, and his hard earned dollars have gone to swell the coffers of the bogus Confederacy in the direction of the tropics.

CAMP DOUGLAS PRISONERS RETAKEN.—Three prisoners of those who escaped from Camp Douglas during the recent *emeute* were taken back on Saturday evening. The Tribune says they had succeeded in making their way to near Lafayette, Ind., undiscovered, by taking a bee line across the swamps and prairies and avoiding the travelled roads except after nightfall, when, thinking themselves safe from pursuit, they relaxed their vigilance and took to the turnpikes. They met a farmer and decided to ride, which was readily accorded. From some remarks dropped in conversation, the farmer mistrusted they were escaped prisoners and drove them to Col. Miller's head quarters at Lafayette and surrendered them to that officer. By him they were sent to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, whence they were brought to Camp Douglas. But four or five of the twenty five who escaped are now at large, and these will doubtless be captured within a week.

THE NEW COMET.—The position of the new comet, discovered at the Cambridge Observatory on the 18th ult., is nearly on a line joining the bright and first magnitude star Capella with the North star, and two thirds of the distance from Capella to the North star. Capella can be seen at 11½ P. M., in the northeast, near the horizon. The comet is rapidly approaching, is increasing in brilliancy, and will soon be readily seen by all. Its tail appeared to the comet-seeker quite one and a half degrees in length, the comet itself four minutes of a degree. Of course at this time the comet does not set, either night or day, and by the revolution of the earth it appears to move around the North star like the constellation of the Dipper or the Ursa Major, the tail thus pointing at different times of the evening to the different points of the compass—east, west, &c.

FEDERAL PRISONERS HELD AS HOSTAGES.—Capt. Drew, of Vermont, writes from Salisbury, N. C., under date of July 15, that there were then 133 officers confined there. He says: "A few days ago all the captains were required to draw lots to see who should be 'hostages' for two Confederate captains, taken by Fremont and threatened to be hung. The lots fell on Capts. George Austin, Kentucky, and T. O'Mara, New York. They are in close confinement. To-day two more hostages were chosen among the surgeons—the lots falling on Dr. Hoffman, Banks's division, and Dr. Slocum, United States navy.

TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In anticipation of the absence of delegates from at least nine dioceses at the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in October, the Church Journal says that it is a serious question with many of the most eminent and influential clerical and lay delegates whether it would not be advisable to postpone it for say a twelvemonth. To this there is a serious obstacle in the constitution, which requires the convention to assemble in October of every third year.

NO INTERVENTION BY FOREIGN POWERS.—The National Intelligencer, of Saturday, says that official letters have been received by the departments, by the latest arrivals from Europe, that England, France, and all other European powers continue to express their former friendly neutrality towards our Government, giving no information whatever of their disposition to interfere between the North and South.

☞ The impression that Henry Cunningham, an account of whose arrest on Thursday has been published, was upon intimate terms with the young lady from whom he stole the diamond ring, is erroneous. Cunningham was an impostor, and was not even an acquaintance of the young lady's.

☞ Officer Junot took charge of a sorrel horse, which he found running at large in Sixth street, between Green and Walnut, on Thursday evening, placing him in a livery stable. For further information call on Mr. Junot.

☞ It is hinted that Gen Lew. Wallace is to have command of the thirteen new regiments now being raised in Indiana.

RELIEF FOR ENGLISH OPERATIVES.—The Lord Mayor of London has received from Bombay $25 000, which has been subscribed under the auspices of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the operatives who are suffering from the consequences of the cotton famine.

MR. PEABODY'S GOLD SNUFF BOX.—Mr. Geo. Peabody, says the London Illustrated News, intends to present the gold snuff box in which the freedom of the city of London was contained to the free library of the town of Danvers, Mass., where he was born.

☞ Among the passengers by the steamer Florence, which passed up for Cincinnati on Thursday night, were Captain John Sebastian and Captain David Hiner, both of whom were wounded in the late fight with the rebel gunboat Arkansas at Vicksburg.

FIRE.—A chimney attached to the residence of Judge Johnston, on Sixth street, caught fire at noon yesterday, the fire communicating with the roof, which was slightly damaged.

☞ Gerrit Smith has presented his check for five thousand dollars to the new regiment now being raised in the twenty third senatorial district of New York.

☞ Capt. Porter, of the mortar flotilla, has left Washington for a brief visit North to recruit his health, previous to resuming his command.

☞ John Durkin was shot and mortally wounded in Esquire True's office, at Cincinnati, on Thursday, by a man named Garret.

☞ Some twelve or fourteen of the young men of the Shaker community at Canterbury, N. H., have enlisted for the war.

☞ The Hon. Caleb B Smith, Secretary of the Interior, is on his way to Minnesota for the benefit of his health.

☞ During Wednesday night, Mr. Cavagna, keeper of the grocery store on Fifth street, east of Walnut, Cincinnati, was robbed of $4,000.

☞ It is stated that counterfeit twenty-four cent postage stamps are in circulation.

AMERICAN "DEGENERACY."—The London Times of July 9th spoke of Americans as "degenerate and insensate people, isolating themselves only in order that they may indulge their own fierce vices uncontrolled." To this the London Spectator, the ablest of the English weekly journals, makes the following reply:

VAGARIES OF ENGLISH OPINION.

Of the many strange vagaries of English opinion the strangest is that which the Times on Wednesday embodied in two strong words. That journal, which, aware that its articles weigh in America more heavily than despatches, writes every now and then as if it wanted war, styled the Americans "this insensate and degenerate people." To the first epithet we make no objection, though it scarcely one which applies to a whole most disagreeable quality, next to their self conceit, is their habitual "smartness." The civil war, simply as such, is, of course, open to any amount of reprobation, even from men who, were India again in revolt, would support its suppression by any and every means short of depopulation. Misery is rarely just, and the war creates among certain classes a degree and extent of misery which would account for any disgust and palliate almost any virulence. But now sensible Englishmen, familiar with the history and incidents of the war can draw from them evidence of American degeneracy, is to us unintelligible. To us they seem on the contrary to relieve the Americans from some of the severest reproaches which previously rested on their national character.

Let us look at the facts. No sooner had the war commenced than the Northern people, supposed to be the one which of all others preferred material objects, laid aside every pursuit and staked their lives, their fortunes, and their future on a war for an "idea," that idea being the one which in England we call patriotism. Taking the lowest view of their conduct, they still had the motive which justifies Italy in declaring war for Venetia—they fought for their national completeness. Believed to be disinclined to service and incapable of discipline, they enlisted in hundreds of thousands, and the times correspondents are witness from the Pamunky to their wonderful patience amid suffering which equals that of our soldiers in the Crimea.

Supposed to be guided wholly by impulse, they answered the frightful disaster of Bull Run by dressing a new army and raising loans on a scale of more than European profusion. "Impatient and fickle," they waited five months for McClellan to organize the army without abating one jot of their purpose, or becoming, even in language, more virulent against their foes. "Incapable of self restraint," they have pardoned McDowell in spite of a defeat which lifted their existence as a nation, and upheld McClellan through all his wearisome delays. A "mere mob," they suffered their President to postpone the national pride to the public security, saw the *habeas corpus* suspended without a struggle, and gave up Mason and Slidell in the very midst of their joyous excitement at the capture. Worshippers of the "almighty dollar," they have deliberately mortgaged the North for the war might not be starved, and the nation split into halves.

Without organization, and almost without a government, with no adequate revenue, and with half their own strength in open insurrection against them, they have fought on steadily for fifteen months, and in the very thick of the contest have created a navy and organized an army such as raised the Union from the rank of a first class power. And, be it remembered in their praise, they have so fought without the excitement of success, have sustained defeats innumerable, have been compell d to cast aside statesman after statesman, to see general after general condemned as ignorant, dishonest, or wanting in fidelity to the cause.

They have done all this, too, without revolutionary measures, without upsetting the authority of the States, without interfering, save for three months, with the routine of daily life. They are called vindictive, and so they are in speech; but, after fourteen months of a rebellion commenced by a treachery without a parallel, Gen Butler was the first to inflict death on a man convicted of treason. President Buchanan, *whose life in England under the same circumstances would not have been worth an hour's purchase*, lives at Wheatland still unmolested. Not one bill of proscription has been passed, the solitary confiscation bill is not a law, and the people shrink with an almost cowardly terror from a measure which, as they fear, might create a revolution within their enemies' homes.

Amidst their crowd of new men, one indeed has issued orders which have made his name a by word, but the only charge against the remainder is that of over lenity. When France, invaded by coalesced Europe, rose in arms, all Europe admired an outburst which was not in any one feature nobler than that which, because Americans brag and are personally disagreeable, we are to accept in America as evidence of degeneracy. The war, so far from destroying all that is good in it, is annealing the hearts of the nation—hardening them, we fear—but burning out also the dross.

But the war can only end in one way. Why not accept the fact, and let the South begone? Simply because Americans are only Englishmen in their shirt sleeves, and while a hope remains they cannot give way. Pluck and tenacity, however unreasonable, are not exactly signs of degeneracy. We fought for years to keep colonies which the greatest men among us declared all the time we should be unable to conquer; and though we recognize the folly of our persistence it has not injured our national character. The North is putting itself in debt? True, and better so than plunge into a system of requisitions which the French tried *after* exhausting assignats, and without creditably much apparent degeneracy. They are "eating up their future." *We* have one, nevertheless, who have bitten just five times as deeply into the cake.

America has still not incurred a larger debt than we contracted to conquer the States, though we had then but half the American population. She is destroying the source of population." It is true, the waste of life is most fearful, but it must in any case be less than the destruction caused by the Irish famine—a catastrophe we have survived, and which too many of us in our secret hearts do not to this hour regret. "The Union has surrendered its principle, the right of mankind to choose their own form of government." That grand principle is ours also, but we are not going to poll India, nor if Ireland rebelled to-morrow should we dream of the peaceful ballot box. A nation must exist before it can proclaim any principle whatever, and though we can conceive of a people so lofty consistently, that they would carry out a grand principle with visible involved their own destruction, that was not a height to which we have attained, nor does it lie in our minds to charge the Northern people with failure to reach a standard of virtue from which we ourselves recoil.

There are enough causes of sadness in this American war, without charges of degeneracy addressed to the only race who save ourselves stand up for the right of political freedom. It is melancholy that the progress of the world should be stopped by the wretched fear of democracy produced by the conflict; melancholy that eight millions of human beings should be encountering death to retain the slaves whom the twenty millions who fight for them will not enfranchise; most melancholy of all, that in the providence of God we, who introduced slavery, must, though now free of the stain, bear our share in the consequences of that great crime. There is misery in store for the South and for the North; for the man stealers and those who have legalized the theft; for the toiling of millions of Lancashire, and for those who supply the objects of their labor. But among those miseries the greatest of all, the degeneracy of a branch of the Anglo Saxon race—of the only people who, amidst many errors and many crimes, are still consciously toiling on for a higher future—will assuredly not be found.

A DINNER TO THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE.—From Galignani's Messenger we extract the following curious account of a dinner, given in Paris, by the Viceroy of Egypt to the Emperor and Empress of France:

The dinner given to their Majesties by Said Pacha was served with truly Oriental magnificence. The Emperor, the Empress, the Viceroy and his nephew Mustapha Pacha, took their seats round a table, or rather a large silver salver richly chased and enamelled, on which covers of massive gold were placed for four persons.

At some metres distant a table of twenty-five covers was laid out for the ladies and officers of the household. The latter table was served in the French style, but the dishes were prepared in the Egyptian mode, and among them were two lambs roasted whole. The animals were purchased alive by the Viceroy's servants, and killed and cooked by them! *Egyptienne*. The two tables were placed in the room in which contains rich and curious collections of historical armor, purchased some time since by the Emperor, and intended by him to ornament the armory in the ancient Chateau of Pierrefonds.

At the moment when the Emperor and Empress entered the room they were presented with rich basins, and, in conformity with Egyptian custom, their Majesties allowed perfumed water to be poured on their hands. When the guests took their seats at table, the Viceroy's servants placed on the lap of each a napkin of extraordinary richness, the corners of them being embroidered with diamonds and fine pearls, to the extent of about six inches.

Only one dish was served at a time, each person helping himself, and then, at a given signal, the dish disappeared, and was replaced by another, and this continued in succession until the time for the dessert. The servants then removed the silver salver from before the Viceroy and their Majesties, and replaced it by one of gold, on which were arranged four dessert covers, the plates, knives, and forks being of gold enriched with diamonds, as were also the dishes, filled with the most magnificent fruit.

After dinner the whole party retired to another room, where coffee was served in the Oriental style, in very small porcelain cups, standing on foot, and having, much the form of an egg cup, the whole of them enriched with diamonds. Long chibouks, ornamented with precious stones, were afterwards offered to the guests. The Princes Imperial, who had been present at the dinner, but without partaking of it, gravely accepted one of them, and putting the end of the tube to his mouth assumed the position of the other smokers, and sitting like them cross legged.

The band of the Viceroy, which had come from Tonlon for the purpose, played a number of their national airs during the dinner, and it was remarked that many of them were grounded on the old marches of the French regiments who entered Egypt under the First Napoleon. The water placed on the table during the dinner had been brought from the Nile. Their Majesties several times expressed the satisfaction they felt at the entertainment, and when they retired at ten o'clock thanked the Viceroy most warmly.

GENERAL CLAY'S FAREWELL TO RUSSIA.—The following were Cassius M. Clay's remarks to the Czar on leaving Russia to return to this country. He is expected to arrived in a few days:

Your Imperial Majesty will see, from the letter of the President of the United States, which I have the honor to bear, that he recalls me at my own request. Had I consulted my pleasure rather than my duty, I should not have exchanged the attractions which surround your Imperial Majesty's Court for the hardships and dangers of the field of battle. By this devotion to my country, your Imperial Majesty will measure the depth of my gratitude that you have magnanimously stood by us in our time of need, of humiliation, and of national peril. That gratitude is felt by every lover of our great republic, at home and abroad. Should I survive the war to enjoy that more stable peace which I believe God preserves for our country, it shall be the purpose of my life to cultivate and strengthen that gratitude for your Imperial Majesty, your house, and your people. My countrymen know already what you have been to us—I shall tell them of the clemency, of the firmness, of the sublime courage which your Imperial Majesty displays in your magnanimous efforts for the progress and glory of your own people. To have personally known and enjoyed the gracious consideration of the most illustrious among living men, who will be known in all time, not as the Czar of all the Russias, but as Alexander II, will be to me the most precious of life's memories. Sad is leaving your Imperial presence. I go to mingle my aspirations with the great millions of the Western world, that God will prosper and have in His holy keeping your Imperial Majesty, your Imperial house, and the fortunate millions of people under your paternal rule.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.—We clip the following from the special correspondence of the Chicago Tribune:

CAIRO, August 4, 1862.

The Carondelet arrived up this morning. There is no news direct from Bloomfield. A rumor was current here, however, that Bloomfield has fallen, and that a large force of rebels are now marching on Cape Girardeau. It cannot be traced to any reliable source. Reinforcements that started from New Madrid had returned without reaching Bloomfield, having been menaced in their rear.

The steamer D. J. Ja ury arrived to-day with 160 sick and wounded soldiers.

All is quiet on the Mobile and Ohio road.

Some trouble was anticipated at Paducah today, but we have as yet had no reports from there.

MEMPHIS, August 3.

Via Cairo, Aug 5.—The regiments sent out of the city yesterday as skirmishers have not returned. It is rumored in the city that a skirmish took place four miles from here, but we have no particulars.

The fortifications are progressing. Every one says negroes work remarkably well, and certainly have succeeded in performing an immense amount of work in a short period of time. They seem happy and cheerful. About 1 000 colored men passed through Main street yesterday morning, followed by train wagons, singing their favorite "Walk Ar und." They went to repair the bridge at Wolf river. I understand they returned to the fort at night singing. A negro arrived here yesterday from the interior of Mississippi. He says he has succeeded in getting up a conspiracy among the slaves to rise and emancipate themselves and join the Federals, and took a number, among them a son of our informant, and drove them into a correll or sort of pan, piled dry twigs about them, and proceeded to burn them alive. The negro appears sincere and truthful, and says he was compelled to witness the dying agonies of his son. The same reports are received, I understand, from Texas. This punishment was intended to frighten the blacks into adherence to their masters' cause, and keep them out of the Federal trenches.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

OPENING OF THE REBEL BATTERIES—THE NIGHT FAVORABLE TO THEIR FIRE—INCIDENTS, ETC.

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,
Friday, Aug. 1, 1862.

The rebels at last have made their appearance upon the banks of the river opposite this point, and at 1 o'clock this morning made a formidable and unexpected attack upon our shipping, but without doing any essential damage.

Last night, soon after 10 o'clock, the enemy towards Richmond, about five miles beyond our infantry pickets, commenced throwing up signal lights, and otherwise evincing the commotion usually preceding some important event. About 1 o'clock this morning, the rebels, who had stationed four field batteries at contiguous points upon the bluffs on the opposite side of the river, opened with a terrific volley of shot and shell upon the transports and small shipping which crowded the river. The long roll was beat in the rebel camps, and the greatest excitement prevailed among them, as well as ourselves, although our forces were not called out.

The night was cloudy and dark, and one or two causes contributed to give the rebels a better range of the position of our shipping and immediate camps than they would otherwise have obtained. Immediately on the commencement of the cannonading, one or two of our steamers—one of which was the John A. Warner, the mailboat—lit up all their lights, making a grand illumination, and presenting an excellent mark to the enemy, which proclaimed as palpable as words, "Here we all are, crowded together like sheep in a pen. I will hold a light while you count us. Now, blaze away, and we will—sustain the damage!" The encampments of the batteries which fringe the bank of the river behind the shipping also lit up their hundreds of candles, making a glowing background in the picture, and thus affording the assailants every facility they could desire to consummate their designs.

The rebels opened with a fierce and rapid fire from their four batteries, directing their shots into the shipping and battery camps. For nearly a half hour they poured in solid shot and shell without intermission, when our siege guns and gunboats opened upon them, soon rendering their position uncomfortable. Still they continued their attack, firing at short intervals for half or three quarters of an hour, killing four of the men belonging to our batteries and wounding several.

One shell entered the tent of a Colonel and lighted upon a table strewn with papers, where it exploded, burning up his documents, but inflicting no injuries to the officer, who was in the tent at the time. Another struck in the tent of a Captain of one of the batteries, and, glancing, passed through another in the rear, without injury to the occupants. A negro who was following was with a box of specie belonging to Adams's Express Co., and attended by one of the clerks, was seized by a panic, and, dropping the box, vanished like a ghost. The box was shattered by the fall, and its contents were scattered about on the ground. The clerk immediately commenced groping about in the dirt in search of the loose treasure, when a ball ploughed into the ground about three feet from him, covering him and his wealth together with earth. He, too, "skedaddled," leaving his money to be reclaimed at a more peaceful moment.

Brigadier-General Joseph Hooker received his appointment as Major General.

Five shots penetrated the wood work of the steamer Nantasket, but did not serious damage to the boat. I cannot ascertain that any important injury was sustained by any of the shipping.

ARGUS.

Several new ships have been commenced in the Boston yards. As the Southern timber markets are still closed, these vessels will be built of white oak, hackmatack, birch, and rock maple.

HOW TO IMPROVE A BADLY RUN FARM.—The first and most important point to be considered and attended to, is a general change of crops. Most farms that are run down, have been under a long course of cropping with one or more of the different small grains such as wheat, rye, barley or oats—one of these grains generally being made a leading crop in wheat sections, it is wheat, in other sections, oats. And although rye and barley are raised to a much extent, yet a large portion of badly run land has been mainly cropped with wheat or oats; while these crops are calculated to have as bad effect on land, and to give it a poor worn-out appearance as quick as perhaps any other crops; though in reality it may not be so very badly run down for other crops, besides wheat and oats. Again, such land is generally not ploughed more than four or five inches deep; consequently, though the land may appear to be worn out, yet in reality it is only badly run to that depth. Hence a change of crops, and deep and thorough cultivation, may be expected to produce excellent results.

This may be illustrated by relating a little of my experience. (And here let me say, I do not intend to state or recommend anything in these remarks, that I do not consider warranted by my own experience or observation.) I commenced farming on a small place that had been let to neighboring farmers—no one ploughing on the place for many years before it came into my hands. As is often the case, all that was raised was taken off from and nothing returned to the land. It had not been seeded down for a long time until the spring before I bought it, it was seeded to clover. Wheat had been the principal crop, alternating occasionally with oats—the last crop which was oats, only yielding some twelve or thirteen bushels per acre. It was so badly run out that it was difficult to get any one to take it. The spring it came into my possession, I planted six acres to corn and potatoes at the rate of fifty bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and the potatoes at the rate of 160 bushels per acre. These crops were raised without any manure, except the clover sod of the previous spring's seeding, and were undoubtedly due to a change of crops, deep ploughing, and good cultivation. Nor was this all; by making a general change of crops and management, the land was not only made productive and profitable, but the general appearance and credit of the place was brought up and improved so much that when I wished to sell and buy a larger farm, it sold for about double what it cost me. I have also pursued a similar course or change of crops on my present farm (which was considerably run down) with very satisfactory results.

There are many similar instances of the great benefit of a change of crops, that have come under my notice, but I can make room for only one or two. One is in regard to a piece of rather poor hemlock land, that, as it was not considered very good wheat land, had been kept in spring crops some years, and as the owner said, "wanted seeding down." He said he "did not expect much wheat, as it was not wheat land, and had been a going in spring crops some time and wanted rest;" but that in order to get it in a good condition for meadow, and well seeded, he was going to summer fallow and sow it to wheat." Yet that field gave 30 bushels per acre, which was an extra crop for that kind of land. In another instance, the same kind of land that had been badly run to spring crops, was sown to wheat on oat stubble, and gave over twenty bushels per acre.

Having shown that a change of crops produces good results, we would continue to make use of this fact, as far as circumstances will admit, by adopting a systematic change or rotation of crops. There are many good and sufficient reasons besides those already given in favor of a rotation; but the readers of the Country Gentleman being familiar with them, I shall proceed to consider what crops should be included in a rotation for a badly run out farm.

Perhaps the best way to determine this question, will be to consider what crops have been grown to impoverish the land. But this has already been done to some extent, in considering the necessity of a change of crops. Hence, having seen that the small grains have been the principal crops raised in running down the land, it will be best to raise as little as possible of them, and find some other crops to take their place.

Now there is one crop that I have seldom if ever heard charged with wearing out, or even injuring land. True, we sometimes hear of land becoming "clover sick" in England. But I believe such cases are exceedingly rare, if there are any at all in this country, and more especially when plaster is sown on the clover, as it always should be on all but very rich lands. But on the contrary, while clover never improves the land, it seldom raised without improving the soil and putting it in a much better state for other crops; and this improvement being much greater and more surprising on badly run land that has been seldom, if ever, clovered. Again, clover can be made a very profitable crop, as I hope to show when writing more in detail in regard to its cultivation. Now for these reasons, and many more, some of which may be given on other time, clover should be the leading crop in bringing up land.

Next to clover I consider corn the best crop to grow in improving the soil. The reason for this opinion can easily be made apparent to all, in this way. Who ever heard of land being run down where clover and corn were the principal crops; and these crops, made good by thorough and deep cultivation and manuring, were mostly consumed on the farm, as of course, they should be? Such cases must be exceedingly rare, if, indeed, there are any. For my part, I have yet to meet with the first one. True, run down land will not continue to produce as good crops for any considerable length of time after a change as it does at first. Yet by raising clover and corn for the principal crops, and feeding a large portion of both on the farm, the land may be constantly improving, and the crops after the first and principal effect of a change is worn off, be continually growing better. It is true that corn grown year after year on the same field for a long time will on most soils run down the land. But when it is grown only once in four or five years, in a judicious rotation, and everything in relation to the crop well managed, the general effect and result will be altogether different.

But, though corn and clover should be the principal crops, yet there should be some kind of grain sown after corn to seed down with. What this should be may perhaps be best determined in each particular section, regard being had not only to what would be likely to succeed best, but also to the kind of grain that clover will take the best with, it being always important to get a good seeding.

In considering the best way to improve a badly run farm, I have not alluded to underdraining, for the reason that a man commencing on such a farm, more or less in debt, will have but little means or inclination to do anything of the kind, but will rather choose to buy a farm that may be improved without it. Still there may be instances where it will be best to buy land that needs underdraining. In such cases due allowance should be made for it in purchasing, and sufficient money retained to pay at least some portion of the expense.

As good and deep cultivation and manuring, which should include a liberal use of plaster and ashes, have been frequently alluded to, it will not be necessary, in concluding, to do more than merely state that while they are very important on all farms, no one need ever think to succeed for any length of time on badly worn land without giving both the strictest attention. And that, as a general change in the course of cropping and manner of cultivation will give good crops on the start; so these crops should be so managed and used as to give the largest amount of manure that it may be practical to make, thus making good crops only largely to the amount of manure, which in turn will add to the amounts of crops, and this course follow up from year to year, sooner or later, to make a good productive farm. F., Orleans county, N. Y.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Emperor Louis Napoleon has conferred upon a faithful servant of his dynasty, the Count de Persigny, the title of Duke. The Duke de Morny is a son of Queen Hortense, and consequently a half brother of the Emperor. The greatest services he has rendered the Emperor were at the coup d'etat, and since as President of the Corps Legislatif—a most difficult position. The Emperor has conferred during his reign but two other titles, the Duke of Malakoff and the Duke of Magenta.

The American Soldier.—Colonel Cluseret, of the army of the Shenandoah, has sent to Paris a long letter, which appears in the Siecle, and eulogizes the American soldiers in the highest terms. He says that they possess every quality of the French soldier, and two other qualities besides—patience and resignation beyond belief. He speaks of their long marches without food, and almost barefoot, as something unparalleled in military history.

Tea Trade.—During the season just over 26,500 000 pounds of tea have been exported from China to this country, against 26 750 000 pounds the previous season. No immediate apprehensions are entertained of the rebels (of China) interfering with the tea trade.

REBEL ITEMS.—We copy the following paragraphs from the Richmond Enquirer of the 28th ult:

The streets of Knoxville presented quite a lively appearance on the morning of the 22d. The Lieutenant of United States wagons, captured by Colonel Forrest, at Murfreesboro, made its entree, with drums beating and colors flying, and, passing up Gay street, was turned over to the Quartermaster, after having deposited the captured arms, guns, &c., at the ordnance department. In the afternoon a portion of the horses and mules were also brought in and turned over to the care of the Quartermaster.

Brigadier General J. E. B. Stuart to be Major General of cavalry.

Colonel Fitzhugh Lee, of the 1st Virginia cavalry, to be Brigadier General of cavalry.

Col. Hays, of the 11th Louisiana regiment, to be Brigadier General.

Brigadier General Wade Hampton has been assigned to the brigade of cavalry.

A few days since a prominent South Carolinian sent a magnificent English sword to Col Chisholm, of General Beauregard's staff, requesting him to present it to that officer in the Confederate States army whom he regarded as the "most gallant." General J. P. Villipique was the fortunate recipient of the sword.

W. Gilmore Simms, the great Southern novelist, in consideration of the patriotic services he has rendered South Carolina, has been presented by his friends with $3,000, to aid in rebuilding his homestead, recently destroyed by fire.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY.—The designs for the postage stamps to be used as currency were closed on Wednesday last, and are now in the hands of the engraver. They are to be of four denominations, viz: Five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents.

They will be printed on the same paper that the Treasury notes are printed on, and will be ready for delivery in ten or twelve days.

The five cent will be two and five eighths inches long and one inch and three quarters wide; color, brown. On the upper corners will be the denomination, in white figures on a dark ground. In the centre, occupying the position of a vignette, will be the five cent postage stamp, with a figure "5" in geometrical lathe work on each side.

The twenty five will be the same as the above, except that the vignette will be five five cent stamps overlapping each other, and the bill be three inches long.

The ten cent will be the same length and breadth as the five—color, green. The ten cent stamp will form the vignette, with "10" on each side, the same as on the five cent bill; and in all other respects it will be the same.

The fifties will be more in conformity with the rest, and the vignette will be five ten cent stamps overlapping.

On the designs, as above described, will be the words "Postage stamps furnished by the Assistant Treasurers, and designated Depositaries of the United States;" and under them, "Receivable for postage stamps at any Post Office." In the middle of the lower part of the notes will be "U S" in large letters.

Large figures (in laths work) denoting the denomination will be in the centre of the back of each "stamp" or "note," surrounded by the words "Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated United States Depositary, in sums not less than five dollars. Receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars. Act approved July 17, 1862."

The notes will be executed in the highest style of the art, and every possible precaution will be taken to prevent counterfeiting.

Wash Repub, July 31st.

Carrying Gas with Them.—Metallic canes, filled with condensed gas, are now used in some of the European cities. The bearer has only to turn a small nipple and apply his match, when he finds himself furnished with a torch that will light him several hours.

Extensive orders for iron-cased vessels are now in course of execution in England for the Russian government.

G. WINTERSMITH F. T. ONION JR.
Late of Danville, Ky.
WINTERSMITH & FOX,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
jy22 dlm EL ZABETHTOWN, KY.

TO BANKERS and MERCHANTS.
FOR SALE A WRIGHT IRON SAFE, with burglar proof locks (cost $550 in New York), 4ft. 2-12 high, 3 8-12 wide, and 1 4-12 feet deep, al inside measurement. Apply at
mayS dtf CORWALL & BRO HEB.

HADDOCK, REED, & CO.,
Nos. 438 and 440 Market street,
PHILADELPHIA.
INFORM their friends that they continue to keep a very full and complete stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every variety of style and quality, and invite the attention of their old customer and merchants generally, call before purchasing elsewhere, and they feel sure they can offer inducements to

MILITARY GOODS.
Just received
Shoulder - Straps, Sashes, Sword Knots, Hat Trimmings, Chevron Braids, &c., &c., at
C. J. RAIBLE'S
332 Jefferson street,
Opposite U. S Hotel.
P. S.—All the above articles made to order at short notice.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISVILLE AR AGE, No. 2
The following named soldiers, all belonging to the 22d regiment Kentucky Volunteers, have deserted from their regiment, and are supposed to be in or about Louisville, or the approximation or close at may bring to such, a liberal reward will be paid at these headquarters:
JOHN OGMAN, a private in company K, 36 years of age, 6 feet 3 inches, dark complexion, gray eyes, black hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a boatmaker.
GERVAISE SCHUBB, private in company K, 47 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer.
JOSEPH BRENNER, a corporal in company K, 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a carpenter.
HENRY SCHERER, a private in company K, 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a painter.
HENRY ENGLEHEART, a private in company K, 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches, brown complexion, black eyes, light hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a gardener.
LEOPOLD MARTIN, a private in company K, 33 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, dark complexion, blue eyes, brown hair. Born in France, and by occupation when enlisted a laborer.
JOHN MARTIN, a private in company K, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches, brown complexion, black eyes, black hair. Born in Prussia, and by occupation when enlisted a nail-smith.
OLYES, ULLE ICH, a private in company K, 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches, dark complexion, brown eyes, light hair. Born in Prussia, and by occupation when enlisted a baker.
JOHN OHLER, a private in company K, 29 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches, dark complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Born in Prussia, and by occupation when enlisted a laborer.
LUCAS RHINE, a private in company K, 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches, light complexion, gray eyes, brown hair. Born in Germany, and by occupation when enlisted a tailor.
ALBERT ARTHUR, a private in company F, 23 years of age, 6 feet, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair. Born in Greenup county, Kentucky, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer.
ALFRED L. COOK, a private in company F, 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, light complexion, gray eyes, light hair. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer.
HENRY SULLIVAN, a private in company F, 25 years of age, 6 feet 9 inches, light complexion, hazel eyes, brown hair. Born in Greenup county, Kentucky, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer.
TOM TIPTON, a private in company F, 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair. Born in Bath county, Ky., and by occupation when enlisted a farmer.
ALGIE RUSH, a private in company A, 5 feet 6 inches, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair; enlisted at Louisville, Ky., and by occupation when enlisted a sailor.
JOHN T. WENSLEY, a private in company A, 37 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches, dark complexion, brown hair; enlisted at Louisville, Ky., and by occupation when enlisted a tinner.
GEO. W. MONROE,
1st Colonel 22d Regiment Ky.
7th Division Army of Ohio.
jy14 dtf

Negro Woman for Hire.
A GOOD cook, washer and ironer for hire for the balance of the year. Apply at
jy1 dtf J. N. KELLOGG.

Steam from New York to Liverpool.
THE TEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN
Walter Paton, Commander,
Will be despatched
FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM NEW YORK.
Calling at Queenstown. Saturday.....July 26
Saturday.....August 9 Tuesday.....September 2
Wednesday.....October 1 Saturday.....October 25
Tuesday.....November 18 Thursday.....December 11
This magnificent ship, having proved herself unequalled for speed, safety, and comfort in the mid ocean, will own up herself as second to none as to passengers.
FIRST C

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

Green street, between Third and Fourth.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL.

Daily, per year	$8 00
" " month	75
Country Daily, half sheet, per year	5 00
" " month	50
Tri-Weekly, per year	5 00
" " month	50
Weekly, per year	2 00
" " in clubs of five, each	1 50

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Insertion,	$0 75	1 month, $7 00	1 month, $6 00
2 insertions,	1 00	2 months, 13 00	2 months, 9 00
3 "	1 25	3 " 18 00	3 " 12 00
4 "	1 50	6 " 30 00	6 " 18 00
5 "	1 75	12 " 55 00	12 " 30 00
"	$2 00		

Each additional square one half the above rates.

Wants, For Sale or Rent, for Hire, and such notices, not exceeding four lines agate, 25 cents each insertion. Marriages and Deaths 25 cents. Obituaries 5¢ cents or more according to space occupied.

WEEKLY PAPER.—One dollar a square for first insertion and fifty cents for each additional insertion.

Editorial notices, where the person has no advertisement in the paper, 20 cents a line; each continuance 10 or 5 cents a line, according to length of time. Editorials, where there is advertising, 10 cents a line for first insertion, and five cents for each additional insertion.

Remittances by mail, *when in registered letters*, at our risk. The money must be remitted with the order for advertising or paper.

GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors.
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, }
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.

☞Enlistments are going on gloriously in Kentucky. Colonels Shackleford and Bristow have raised fourteen companies, and one of their Majors writes from Danville that he will have eight companies from that section. Col. Jacob has been equally successful, and his regiment is about full with as fine a set of men as ever drew sword. Col. Tevis has set to work in earnest, and we hope that Louisville will in a short time give him a thousand men. Our State has already obtained her quota under the first call for 300 000, and we think she will be able to fill under the second call without any resort to drafting. We have every cause for elation, as our fellow-citizens seem determined to show that Kentucky has lost none of her chivalry; but, it will still be the duty of the Legislature to place the State in such a position that its entire defensive force may be brought into the field upon any emergency. The act of Congress of July 16, 1862, in providing for a draft, says "the enrolment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five." There can be no exemption beyond those exceptional cases provided for by the Federal laws, and the State Legislature is charged simply with the duty of providing for an enrolment of all persons liable to bear arms. We hope, however, that the zeal and alacrity of our loyal citizens will render a resort to drafting unnecessary. The Government is doing its duty vigorously, and the people must co-operate and do their whole duty in the way of enlistments. We ought to have too large a force in the field rather than an insufficient one. When the present requisitions are filled, we shall have over one million soldiers under arms, and then, to make the assurance of success doubly secure, the entire militia force of the nation should be organized as a reserve. It may not be needed, but it can do no harm to be prepared, for the precaution will cost no money unless the troops are called into active service. We must show our power and convince the rebels that resistance is useless, and that the Government can and will enforce the laws. A final and a crushing blow is to be struck to vindicate and preserve the national authority.

DRAWING THE LINES.—Indications are happily not wanting that the Republican leaders are growing sick of the alliance of the abolitionists. We think these happy indications are increasing. We know they are.

The Albany Evening Journal, perhaps the most influential Republican paper in the State of New York, opened recently on the abolitionists as follows:

> The chief architects of rebellion, before it broke out, avowed that they were aided in their infernal designs by the ultra abolitionists of the North. This was too true, for without such aid the South could never have been united against the Union. But for the incendiary recommendations which rendered the otherwise useful Helper book a fire brand, North Carolina could not have been forced out of the Union. And, even now, the ultra abolition press and speech-makers are aggravating the horrors they helped to create, and thus, by playing into the hands of the leaders of the rebellion, are keeping down the Union men of the South, are rendering re-union difficult, if not impossible.

More recently, the Journal returned to the subject in the following emphatic terms:

> The more than *incendiary*, the scarcely less than *infernal* spirit represented by Mr. Sumner in the Senate, Wendell Phillips in the Forum, and the Tribunes of the Press, has *united* the Southern People, and now threatens to *divide* the North! The Speeches, Lectures, and Fulminations from these sources have been used by Secession Leaders and Journals to aggravate and intensify Southern hostility. Instead of having, as would long since have been developed, powerful minorities of Union men in the Insurgent States, we now see men, women, and children banded together against us, fighting, as they believe, for all that is hallowed by domestic relations and social ties. The real character of the Rebellion, in the eyes of its victims, has thus been changed. The ambitious, wicked, fratricidal leaders—Davis, Sidell, Toombs, Mason, &c., &c.—enjoy the advantages of a changed issue, in which *their* crime is merged.

* * * *

THE UNION CAUSE has suffered. Its progress has been retarded. But it cannot perish. The people, by whom the Government has been generously and nobly sustained, are called upon for further sacrifices. They will again respond. But in the crisis of a rebellion the magnitude of which so few comprehend, the restless and fanatical should be content with the mischief they have done. While their policy has doubled the number of our enemies, they should not persist in a course which divides and weakens the friends of the Union.

The Springfield Republican, as potent a Republican journal as there is in all New England, having roundly denounced the abolitionists, and being roundly taken to task therefor by a correspondent, makes this noteworthy rejoinder:

> Mr. Phillips did profess to sustain the Government, for a time, or while he supposed that the constitution would be set aside by the war, but since he has found that the administration cannot be moved from its purpose of adherence to the constitution, and that the control of slavery is likely to be left with each State after the war, he has returned to his old seditious style of talk, as any one will see who reads his late Sunday discourse in Boston. *The plain fact is that the war has got to be fought through not only without the help of this class of men but against their strenuous efforts to distract and disheaten the people and embarrass the Administration.* If, as our correspondent alleges, some republicans and some congressmen are in the same condemnation, it is so much the worse for them, but no better for Mr. Phillips.

This is sensible and manly, as is the equivalent language of our Albany contemporary quoted above. "The restless and fanatical," says the latter, "should be content with the mischief they have done. While their policy has doubled the number of our enemies, they should not persist in a course which divides and weakens the friends of the Union." This is striking as an admission, and not less striking as an indication. It shows that the controlling minds of the Republican party are at last beginning to comprehend the ruinous tendency of abolition counsels and to grow sick of abolition fellowship. It shows that the Republican leaders are at length disposed to draw the Republican lines on the radical side as well as on the conservative side and to require the abolitionists to come squarely in or else stand out visibly in the cold or heat. It shows that these leaders are generally about to put down their feet in relation to the abolitionists. This certainly is a fair and hopeful showing, and we fain would see it unfolded to the utmost. Let it go on. Let these wholesome indications multiply. Let the lines by all means be rigorously drawn on the abolitionists until they sink into insignificance upon either one side or the other.

Patriotism concurred with a masterly policy in dictating this course at first; but the dictate was not heeded. We rejoice that it is likely to be heeded at last. The Administration has derived nothing but weakness from an alliance with the abolitionists, and can derive nothing but strength from a dissolution of the alliance. We trust the Republican leaders from the President down will henceforth recognize this fact and act upon it. Let the abolitionists slide. The country can afford to lose their support but cannot afford to retain it. The Springfield Republican is right. "The plain fact is," as the Republican says, "that the war has got to be fought through not only without the help of this class of men but against their strenuous efforts to distract and disheaten the people and embarrass the Administration." They should be made to take back seats, and to sit quietly upon them, while the places they have disgraced are filled by men of larger views and loftier patriotism. And we confidently predict that this will generally happen. We reckon it as morally certain that our next Congress will be a body of higher conservatism and of clearer patriotism than the last. We should be sorry indeed to believe the contrary.

"WHO WAS JUNIUS?"—Curiosity in respect to this standing question of literary speculation has been raised anew in our country by a statement in one of Thurlow Weed's letters from London.

Mr. Weed, it seems, paid a visit to the venerable John Taylor, who in 1816 gave a new impetus to this famous controversy by the publication of his "Identity of Junius with a Distinguished Living Character Established," at the close of which Mr. W. wrote home thus significantly:

> It is now nearly half a century since "Junius Identified" was published, and although now, as then, nothing has occurred to impeach the letter in which "Junius" says he is the "sole depository of my own secret, and it will die with me," yet before the present year closes, all doubt or question as to the authorship of those letters will be removed.

This oracular announcement from such a respectable source has naturally given rise to new curiosity on the question. "The recent assurance of Mr. John Taylor to Thurlow Weed, in London," says the Boston Post, referring to the matter, "that before the close of the current year the mystery of the authorship of Junius's Letters would be settled, is refreshing to those who have kept pace with the various theories which for three-quarters of a century have illustrated that most celebrated of modern Literary controversies. The announcement of its certain termination will add new fuel to the curiosity which has gathered around it. Junius was a great man in many senses of that term; he was a little man in almost as many senses. He was mean in his hostilities; he was base and scurrilous in his personal attacks; he was cowardly in his sarcasms. He wrote for effect, in a time of heated political contention. His criticisms are now conceded to have been unmanly and unjust in many instances. But he wrote the most polished, energetic, and brilliant English of any man of his age, and it was an age of great authors. He adopted the cause of the People, against the crown, the ministry and municipal usurpations. He was, therefore, the darling of the People, and the terror of the Government. He failed in the ultimate purpose at which he aimed; and after a series of some five years ceased to write over that shadow, if not entirely. He then published a revised edition of the Letters and dedicated it to the English people. He held correspondence with Woodfall, while the letters were being published, and himself corrected the proof, yet Woodfall never revealed the author, if he knew him. Since the publications of the letters volume on volume has been written in support of the claims of various men to their authorship. Burke was charged with it; Dunning was charged; Barre, Grenville, and Littleton were charged. But either Chatham or Francis have of late years been most generally claimed as the writer of them. We have never believed either of the persons named above had any connection with the letters. We have no idea who Mr. Taylor refers to, but we are of the impression that the author will prove to have been no member of the nobility, no public character, and no official; but a penny-a-liner of rare abilities, who wrote for glory and for money; a scholar and a genius, such as abounded in London in those days and enlisted their pens in the service of the two political parties of those days. In the meantime, we can only echo the old question, Who was Junius?"

Our Boston contemporary, in confessing that he has "no idea who Mr. Taylor refers to," appears to overlook the fact that Mr. Taylor is himself one of the most distinguished participants in the Junius controversy, and, furthermore, that he has for nearly half a century been the steady partisan of a single name. Looking at these facts, together with the circumstances under which Mr. Weed made his statement and the tone and manner of the statement itself, we at least can have little doubt that Mr. Taylor refers to the individual of whose claims he has been so persevering a champion. We presume no one at all acquainted with the history of the controversy needs be told who that individual is. Mr. Taylor's man is or at any rate has always been Sir Philip Francis. The probability is strong that Sir Philip Francis is the man involved in Mr. Weed's oracular statement.

Yet we take the liberty to doubt that Mr. Taylor or any other man will ever fix the authorship of Junius on Sir Philip Francis. Macaulay's celebrated plea in favor of the claims of Sir Philip has always seemed to us merely special and specious. Leaving out of view every other consideration, we find it absolutely impossible to associate the genius of Junius with the known mental character of Francis. To our mind the idea of Francis playing the role of "the mighty boar of the forest" is hardly short of the ridiculous. We feel instinctively that Francis could not have been Junius. We never expect to be convinced that he was, though we are broadly open on all sides to conviction. In our opinion, not to beat around the bush, Chatham was Junius, and Francis simply one of Chatham's precious few confidants and accessories in the dangerous game of bearding all the lions in their den. And if Mr. Taylor has any further disclosures on the question to make, we venture to say, whatever inference he may draw from them, that they will in reality support this hypothesis.

☞We notice that a passage in the letter of the niece of Dr. Breckinridge which we republished in the Journal of Thursday reflects upon the loyalty of General Ward and suggests indirectly that a suspicion of his loyalty occasioned his relief at Lexington. This passage, written evidently in the carelessness of private epistolary intercourse, not only is utterly erroneous, but does the most cruel injustice to Gen. Ward, whose reputation as a patriot the breath of suspicion even has never dimmed. He is a patriot above reproach, and it is due to him to say, that, in the estimation of the distinguished gentlemen who shared his counsels at Lexington, he is a soldier equally clear. The accomplished young lady to whose pen we are indebted for so graphic an account of one of the most interesting episodes in the raid of Morgan fell into a total and painful error concerning Gen. Ward. We need not say, that, if we had seen in time the passage under notice, it should not have appeared in our columns.

☞Never before in the world's history was an order for six hundred thousand troops to be levied received with such a thrill of satisfaction as now animates the American heart. It is like the roar of the lion before the bounds upon his prey.

☞"War in earnest!" is the glad exclamation of all our loyal exchanges. We have pelted the robbers with grass long enough; we must now try what virtue there is in stones.

☞A man is not fit to enjoy blessings that he

☞The Watkins (N. Y.) Republican of the 27th ult. contained the following paragraph:

> Hon. A. S. Diven told us on Thursday evening that he had the express authority of Secretary Seward to tell the people that he had assured the representatives of foreign nations from time to time that the rebellion would be crushed out, and that, in order to prevent intervention in favor of rebellion, he had now named a time so short that he dared not make it public, and that such intervention could not be prevented but by an immediate response to the call for 300,000 men.

Commenting upon this the New York Times says it ought not to be inferred from this that Secretary Seward has designated any time after which we shall assent to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a proper or a friendly act. That recognition will depend upon *facts*, not upon *dates*. Whenever the South shall have proved its ability to maintain its independence,—not for a week or a month, but permanently,—then it will be entitled to recognition, and not before. Nor do we think that England, or any other leading nation, is likely to prejudge this question at a moment when we are calling into the field 600,000 fresh men, in addition to those against which the South has vainly contended hitherto. Mr. Seward has undoubtedly named a very early date for the suppression of this rebellion. He has done this several times already. But he is not likely to relinquish the struggle, or to consent that foreign nations should consider it closed, even if the South should not be subdued by the time specified. England and France combined consumed fifteen months in the reduction of the single fortress of Sebastopol. They will scarcely consider it strange that, without any preparation for war, we should not have suppressed the rebellion of four or five millions of people within that time. Besides, as Lord Palmerston has recently stated, recognition will not alter the relations of the South either toward the United States or toward any foreign nation in any respect whatever. We shall be at full liberty to continue the contest, and shall insist upon the observance of the same neutrality from foreign powers.

☞It appears that the negro regiment called for in Rhode Island is for home service, to do guard duty within the State. By the laws of that State colored men are, and have been for many years, recognized as citizens, and ever since the Revolution have constituted an element in the State militia. Gov. Sprague is one of the most conservative and patriotic men in the nation; he has been twice elected as the executive head of Rhode Island over the Republican candidates, and will go to the United States Senate next March in place of Mr. Simmons. We are sure he will do nothing in the way of aiding the fanatic sympathizers with the negroes and may always be counted upon as a zealous champion of all constitutional restrictions.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.—This delightful and popular place of summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. The place, we are happy to add, is still under the charge of the old proprietor, John H. Caldwell, whose ability and kindness as a host are so well known and so gratefully remembered by thousands scattered in all quarters of this region. The current season at Crab Orchard should prove a brilliant one, and we do not doubt that it will. We hear that the place itself was never more attractive than it now is.

☞"Forage upon the rebels" is the new war order, and it looks like work in earnest. We have been playing war too long, and conceding too much to the old fraternal spirit which bound us to the rebels.

☞The Shakers in New Hampshire are enlisting for the war, and they will carry their peculiar ceremonies among the rebels.

☞We find in the columns of a New England contemporary the subjoined passage from the writings of Justice Story:

> When we reflect on what has been, and what is, how is it possible not to feel a profound sense of the responsibilities of this republic to all future ages?

What vast motives press upon us for lofty enthusiasm. What solemn warnings at once demand our vigilance and moderate our confidence.

> The old world has already revealed to us in its unsealed books the beginning, and end of all its marvellous struggles in the cause of liberty.
>
> Greece! lovely Greece! the land of scholars and the nurse of arts, where sister republics in fair profusion chanted the praise of liberty and the gods, where is she? For two thousand years the oppressors have bound her to the earth. Her arts are no more. The last and relics of her temples are but the barracks of a ruthless soldiery. The fragments of her columns and fabrics are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruins. She fell not when the mighty were upon her. Her sons were united at Thermopylæ and Marathon, and the tide of her triumph rolled back upon the Hellespont.
>
> She fell by the hands of her own people. The man of Macedonia did not the work of destruction. It was already done by her own corruptions, banishments, and dissensions.
>
> Rome! republican Rome! whose eagle glanced in the rising sun, where and what is she?
>
> The eternal city remains proud even in her desolation, noble in decline, venerable in the majesty of religion, and calm as in the composure of Death.
>
> The malaria has but travelled in the paths won by the destroyer. More than eight centuries have mourned over the loss of the empire. A mortal disease was upon her before Cæsar had crossed the Rubicon, and Brutus did not restore her health by the deep probings of the Senate chamber.
>
> The Goths and Vandals and Huns, the swarms of the north, completed only what was begun at home. Romans betrayed Rome. The legions were bought and sold, but the people paid the tribute money. And where are the republicans of modern times which cluster around immortal Italy? Venice and Genoa exist but in name. The Alps indeed look upon the brave and peaceful Swiss in their native fastnesse; but the guaranty of their freedom is their weakness and not their strength. The mountains are not easily retained. When the invader comes, he moves like an avalanche, carrying destruction in his path. The peasantry sink before him. The country, too, is too poor for plunder, and too rough for a valuable conquest. Nature presents her eternal barrier on every side, to check the wantonness of ambition. And Switzerland remains with her institutions, a military road to Chimtes, scarcely worth a permanent possession, and protected by the jealousy of her neighbors. We stand the latest, and if we fall, probably the last, example of self-government by the people. We have begun it under circumstances of the most auspicious nature. We are in the vigor of youth. Our constitutions never have been enfeebled by the vices or luxuries of the world. Such as we are, we have been from the beginning, simple, hardy, intelligent, accustomed to self-government and self-respect. The Atlantic rolls between us and a formidable foe.
>
> Within our territory, stretching through many degrees of latitude, we have the choice of many products and many means of independence. The Government is mild. The press is free. Religion is free. Knowledge reaches, or may reach, every home.
>
> What fairer prospects of success could be presented? What more is necessary than for the people to preserve what they themselves have created? Already has the age caught the spirit of our institutions. It has ascended the Andes, and snuffed the breezes of both oceans. It has infused itself into the life-blood of Europe, and warmed the sunny plains of France and the lowlands of Holland. It has touched the philosophy of Germany and the North, and, moving onwards towards the South, has opened to Greece the lessons of her better days. Can it be that America under such circumstances can betray herself? That she is to be added to the catalogus of republics, the inscription upon whose ruins is—they were, they are not? Forbid it, Heaven. I call upon you, fathers, by the shades of your ancestors, by the dear ashes which repose in this precious soil, by all you hope to be, resist every project of disunion; resist every attempt to falter your consistence, or smother our public schools, or extinguish your system of public instruction. I call upon you, mothers, by that which never fails in woman, the love of your offspring, to teach them as they climb your knees, to lean on your bosoms, the blessings of liberty. Swear them at the altar, as with their baptismal vows, to be true to their country and never forsake her. I call on you, young men, to remember whose sons you are, whose blood flows in your veins.
>
> Life can never be too short which brings nothing but disgrace and oppression. Death never comes too soon, if necessary, in defence of the liberties of our country.

HIBBITT & SON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY, FLOUR, AND TEA STORE, No. 233 Market street, between Second and Third, south side. a9

COUNTRY BACON—Choice Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, in store and for sale by a9 HIBBITT & SON.

FINE TEAS—Choice Green and Black Teas—fine quality, and on retail by [a9] HIBBITT & SON.

COAL OIL—Just received a supply of pure Coal Oil, and on retail by [a9] HIBBITT & SON.

MACKEREL—In half-barrels, quarter-barrels, and kits—in store and for sale by a9 HIBBITT & SON.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT—100 barrels choice Family Flour—Novelty Mills, Rockport, Ind. For sale by VERHOEFF BROTHERS, a9 No. 140 Wall or Fourth street.

FOR SALE,

BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by J. N. KELLOGG, Agent, sept21 d1stf Near the corner of Third and Main.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

General Commission Merchants and Bankers,

63 and 65 Beaver street and 20 Exchange Place, ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } a8 d3wsixly

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,

Wrought, Cast, and Wire.

IRON RAILINGS, GATEWAYS, PIERS, BALCONIES, VERANDA AND FARM FENCES, TREE GUARDS, STALL GUARDS, MANGERS, and WINDOW GUARDS. IRON FURNITURE—Bedsteads, Cradles, and Cribs; also Mattresses, all kinds. Wire Flower Trainers, stands, Baskets, &c.

Illustrated catalogue mailed on receipt of four three cent stamps. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, No 359 Canal street, near Broadway, New York, General Agents for "New York Wire Railing Co." may21 d3m

NOTICE

TO DEPOSITORS!!

UNTIL further notice I will pay 6 per cent. interest on Deposits for a specified time, and 4 per cent. on those subject to ten days notice of withdrawal.

A. BLAND, Banker,
j9 dtf No. 403 Main street.

A. L. DWYER, DENTIST,

Has removed his OFFICE from Fourth street to the south side of Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets. jul0 d1s3m

Real Estate for Sale.

I have for sale several HOUSES AND LOTS, centrally located, cheaper than such property was ever offered in this city. Also some unimproved property at very low figures.

I am in earnest, and will give great bargains for ready cash. S. A. ATCHISON, Office, Court Place.

N. B.—I have several small farms for sale. Also, an excellent house and improvements on lease hold, centrally located. Lease very favorable. S. A. A. au8 b2&3t*

LOST,

YESTERDAY afternoon, a pair of heavy GOLD SPECTACLES, on the walk from the corner of Seventh and Market, north side, to Eighth west side, to Main, south side main to Waters & Floyd's Mill, between Ninth and Tenth. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder.
Aug. 7, 1862—a8 b1d1* W. H. FOX.

LOST,

ON Thursday afternoon, during a drive from Eighth and Chestnut streets out the Third street or Park Barracks road, a BRACELET formed of Scotch pebbles linked and clasped with gold. The finder can obtain a suitable reward by leaving it at this office. a8 b1s1*

Wanted,

A WET NURSE. A very desirable situation can be obtained by application at the store of E. M. Stone, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, immediately. a7 d3*

Wanted,

BY A RECENTLY APPOINTED SUTLER IN the Regular Army, a Partner with a small capital. Inquire at this office. a2 d 2*

Boarding Wanted,

BY a disabled young man. He wishes to get boarding in a small, private, Union family, in a central part of the city. He will pay an extra price for board and attention. Any one willing to accommodate him will please address M. BARTLETT,
a2 d6* Through the Louisville Post-office.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

OF THE

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CO. LOTTERY

OF KENTUCKY.

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.

DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., AUGUST 8, 1862.

Class 221.

34 64 76 68 71 13 40 32 74 49 39 56 -8

Class 222.

59 64 33 38 49 -9 15 19 67 -4 18 78

All orders promptly attended to and circulars sent. Address R. FRANCE & CO., Managers, 365 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

STEINWAY & SONS.

The Prize Medal at the Great London Exhibition

HAS JUST BEEN AWARDED TO MESSRS. STEINWAY & SONS for their Grand and Square and Grand PIANOS. Some beautiful instruments of the above make just received. Call early.

D. P. FAULDS,
a9 123 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

INDIGO—2,500 lbs soft deep blue Indigo for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
a9 d&w2 515 Main st.

MADDER—5,000 lbs Madder, prime Qmbro. for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
a9 d&w2

COPPERAS—30 bbls Copperas for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
a9 d&w2

QUININE—2,500 ounces Quinine for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO.
a9 d&w2

CALOMEL AND BLUE MASS—
300 lbs Calomel;
250 lbs Blue Mass;
For sale by [a9 d&w2] R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

SNUFF—
25 bbls Lorillard's Maccoboy Snuff;
200 dozen Garrett's Scotch Snuff in bottles;
100 do do do do in packs;
For sale by [a9 d&w2] R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

ATTENTION, CAVALRYMEN!

To Arms! To Arms!!

$40 BOUNTY IN ADVANCE.

Service for One Year Within the State of Kentucky.

I DESIRE TO ENLIST SIXTY MORE good healthy, able-bodied men to fill a company that I am raising for Colonel Jacob's Ninth Kentucky Cavalry Regiment. This Regiment will be mustered for ONE YEAR to serve within the State of Kentucky. Pay from $13 to $22 per month, with bounty. The finest and best horses of the country will be furnished, and every attention given to make this the best Regiment which has yet went forth to defend Kentucky's honor.

The campaign will be made in a healthful climate, amid the hills and valleys of our good old Commonwealth, and will not be attached to any large division of the army. Its ranks will not be decimated by fevers in a Southern clime, nor will its men be subjected to many of the devastating diseases incident to camp life.

Kentuckians—brave and chivalric men, who know not how to falter when duty, honor, and glory bid you act—rally to the call of your beloved State in this her hour of peril! Free the State of all reptile traitors who seek to rob you of your boon of Liberty; defend your homes and all that is dear to an American citizen, and those who come after you will rise up and bless you.

I expect to have my company in camp in a few days, and would invite all who contemplate enlisting to call and see me at No. 114 Main street, between First and Brook streets, next door to the Gulley House.

Comfortable hotel quarters will be furnished recruits previous to their leaving for camp.

JAS. H. ALLEY, Captain.
Louisville, Ky., August 5, 1862 —d13

NEW ALBANY SEMINARY.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Monday, September 1, with a full Board of Instruction in the Ornamental Branches as well as in the regular Preparatory and Collegiate courses.

Application for admission and letters of inquiry may be addressed to Rev. S. S. POTTER, Principal, New Albany, Ind. au1 d6*

WILD CHERRIES.

WE wish to buy a large quantity of sound, ripe fruit. Address, with particulars of price, &c.,
a8 d3 BOYLE & CO.,
53 East Second st., Cincinna ti, O.

CLOSING OUT STOCK

Summer Clothing!

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

On Main st, opposite National Hotel.

WILL leave for the Eastern cities in a few days for his fall and winter stock, to make room for which he will close out his present stock of Summer Clothing at great bargains, such as—

Linen Coats, Pants, and Vests;			
Alpaca	"	"	"
Light Sum'r "	"	"	"
Drap d'Ete	"	"	"
Boys'	"	"	"
Youths'	"	"	"

Children's Summer Suits.

ALSO

Linen and Gauze Underwear;
Lisle Thread Undrwear and Hosiery;
Summer Gloves, Cravats, and Ties, &c.

All their Summer Clothing will be closed out at GREAT SACRIFICES at

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
a8 Corner Fourth and Main sts.

Office Louisville Union Benevolent Association.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 4, 1862.

THE members of the Louisville Union Benevolent Association are hereby notified that an election for seven directors to serve the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Association on Monday, the 1st day of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. M. A. HUSTON,
a7 d1d Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FURTHER notice is hereby given that I desire a BILL OF LADING and an invoice of the goods and an affidavit that the same is correct. Should there be a fraud under the permit, the entire shipment will be seized.

CHAS. B. COTTON,
a5 dtf Surveyr, &c.

KENTUCKY EATING HOUSE,

Corner Jefferson and Fifth sts., opposite Court-House,

B. R. WARNER, Proprietor.

This establishment has lately been refitted and enlarged in the most modern style.

The proprietor takes this method to inform his many friends and patrons that on Thursday, August 7, commences a regular Dinner. Dinner hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M. WARM MEALS at all hours—hot rolls or egg bread with each meal if desired—at 25 cts per meal.

Also, the LADIES' RESTAURANT attached to this establishment has lately been refitted in a most elegant style. jone18 d9m

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: Please announce GEORGE A. HOUGHTON, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate to fill the unexpired term of Charles D. Pomeroy, Esq., resigned. liberal terms. Losses, as usual, promptly adjusted and paid. JOHN MUIR,

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 39 State Street, Boston,

INSURES LIVES ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

NET Accumulation exceeding **$2,000,000**, and increasing, for the benefit of members, present and future—the whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life **$15,000.**

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from December 1, 1843—settled in cash or by addition to policy.

Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or annually; or one half of the first five annual premiums on Life Policies loaned to the insured, if desired.

WILLARD PHILLIPS, President.

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.

Forms of Application, reports, and interesting documents of the Company will be furnished, and any desired information given by the Agent.

LOUISVILLE REFERENCES.

Hon. W. F. Bullock,	Col. P. B. Atwood.
R. Burge, Esq.,	Abraham Hite, Esq.,
A. Rawson, Esq.,	A. P. Cochran, Esq.,
D. P. Faulds, Esq.,	George Davis, Esq.

J. L. DANFORTH, Agent.

Office in Newcomb's building, northwest corner Main and Bullitt streets: entrance on Bullitt street.
m27 deodtAug13, 1862.

J. L DANFORTH,

General Insurance Agent,

Represents the following Companies:

HOME INSURANCE CO., of New York. Capital and Surplus $1,521,168.

METROPOLITAN INS. CO. of New York. Capital and Surplus $333,414.

SPRINGFIELD INS. CO., of Massachusetts. Capital and surplus $417,086.

MASSASOIT INS. CO., of Massachusetts. Capital and Surplus $182,418.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., of Rhode Island. Capital and Surplus $565,515.

CHARTER OAK INS. CO., of Hartford, Ct. Capital and Surplus $ 300,000.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO., of Boston. Assets.....$2,150,000.

OFFICE IN NEWCOMB'S BUILDING, Corner of Main and Bullitt streets (Entrance on Bullitt street).
jy10 dst3m* LOUISVILLE, KY.

WANTED.

In Kentucky or Tennessee,

BY A GRADUATE of the "Royal Belfast College and more recently a student in the "Free Church College" and "University of Edinburgh," an eligible school, academy, or a situation as an assistant teacher in the latter—if a first-class institution. Applicant, as a resident for some years in the South, will give references to Southern gentlemen in the above States. Applications are requested to be immediate, addressing Q. E. D., Louisville, Ky. a7 deod*

BARDSTOWN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

BARDSTOWN, NELSON COUNTY, KY.

THE FORTY-SECOND session of this Institution will commence on

Monday, September 1st, 1862.

The Principals, Rev. J. Atkinson and lady, with a full Board of Instruction, have sustained its school during the past year without intermission or molestation, and their success was manifest to the appreciative audience who for two days and nights attended the public examination and closing exercises of the forty-first session. A safer retreat for study cannot probably be found in the State. The institution is within town limits; yet aloof from the route of travel, and in the midst of a large and shaded enclosure, enjoys almost country seclusion.

The expenses for board and tuition, in the English branches, will not exceed $70 per session; for the younger pupils, $60 or $65 per session. The best possible facilities are afforded for music and the modern languages.

Announcements containing all necessary information can be obtained at the music store of Tripp & Cragg, Fourth street, and any communication left at that store for Rev. J. ATKINSON or Lady will receive immediate attention, as they will remain a week in the city. At a later period address them at Bardstown.
a7 d5*

SHELBY COLLEGE, KENTUCKY.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS Institution will open on Monday, September 8. The plan upon which this School will be conducted in future is fully set forth in the College Circular.

Persons desiring Circulars can obtain them by addressing the undersigned, Shelby College, Shelby ville, Ky. WM. J. WALLER,
a4 d&wtSep15 President.

ATTENTION!

I have been authorized by Col. Woodruff to raise a company for his regiment. I desire to report it full within thirty days. Young men of Louisville, will you volunteer your services to prevent the overthrow of our Government? Let those who are willing to go report themselves immediately at the corner of Brook and Market streets.
a5 dtf S. T. POINIER.

JOHN H. GRIFFITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

Feed, Produce, Grain, Flour, &c.,

No. 312 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Consignments solicited. Orders filled. a5

HOG CHOLERA!

The Great Remedy of the Age,

PATENTED MARCH 19, 1861.

HAS never been known to fail in the cure of Cholera in hogs when given according to directions. I have opened an Office, 228 Jefferson street, opposite the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Depot for the sale of this valuable medicine. It has been tested in hundreds of instances, and never known to fail when the disease was taken in time and the medicine properly given. The remedy will cost only about 10 cts. to each hog, and can be sent to any part of the United States. This medicine is liquid and is put up only in quart and half gallon bottles. The half gallon bottle is worth ten dollars, and contains medicine enough for 100 hogs. The quart bottle is worth five dollars, and contains medicine enough for 50 hogs—each bottle having on it the label all the necessary directions for using.

All orders accompanied by cash promptly attended to. Persons ordering medicine will receive the above prices per bottle, with an additional charge of thirty cents for the package of one or four bottles.

This medicine can also be obtained of Moorhead & Co., No. 116 Fourth street, between Main and the River, Louisville, Ky. au5 d&wtf JACOB LIGHTER.

TOW MOSS.

I AM now prepared to furnish, and intend to keep constantly on hand, No. 1 Tow Moss, which I will sell at the reduced price of 12½ cts per lb. Orders accompanied with cash will be promptly attended to by

J. SHILLITO,
a5 d1m Richmond, Ind.

JEANS AND LINSEYS—
20 bales Negro Jeans;
20 do do Linseys;
Just received on consignment and for sale by

J. G. JACK,
No. 518 Main st., between Third and Fourth.
Louisville, Aug. 5, 1862.—d7*

Mules and Sheep for Sale

I have for sale 13 very fine Mules, 2 years old last spring, and now in fine condition for any use, more than an average in height, and very large; also 200 head of No. 1 fat Sheep, which will average 125 pounds, which I wish to sell.

JACOB HUGLEY
a2 d9* 4 miles north of Newcastle, Ky.

ARMY

AND OTHER

BLANKETS

AND

ARMY CLOTHS

FOR SALE BY

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

36 and 38 Barclay street,

a2 dislm NEW YORK.

Mary Institute,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned propose to open, on the 8th of September next,

A FEMALE SCHOOL,

Under the title of the "MARY INSTITUTE," in the very large, commodious, and elegant mansion formerly occupied by Mr. H. T. Gurd, and recently by the late Mr. Merriwether, on First street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

He will be assisted by the most competent teachers in the several departments. The course of study and the moral discipline will be such as long experience has found to be most effective.

The scholastic year will comprise two sessions of twenty weeks each, the Fall Session commencing 8th of September, 1862, and the Spring Session 1st of February, 1863.

CHARGES PER SESSION, IN ADVANCE:

For instruction in the regular branches, including Vocal Music and Latin	$40
For lessons on Piano or Guitar	$25
Lessons in French, Drawing, etc., will be given at the teachers' prices.	

A few pupils can be accommodated with board in the family of the

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 8 A. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—AUGUST 8.
OCCURRED DAILY BY B. M. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.	Max.	Min.	BAROMETER.			Thermo't attached.		
7 o'k	2 o'k	9 o'k	7 o'k	2 o'k	9 o'k	7 o'k	2 o'k	9 o'k
75	91	81	29.792	29.710	29.672	80	88	88

WIND-VANE & Chronometer.			Wind.		
7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.
West Dry	West Dry	West Dry	8.	S.W.	S.W.
71	78	81	75	81	81

CLOUDS. 7 o'clock.			RAIN.
Amount	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	in quantity inches.
8	Clr.	2	s.w.	.00

CONTENTS OF FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

Kentucky Elections—Police Proceedings—More Rumors of Morgan's Return—A Chicago Banker Captured—Camp Douglas Prisoners Retaken—The New Comet—Female Prisoners Held as Hostages—Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church—No Intervention by Foreign Powers—Relief for English Operatives—Mr. Peabody's Gold Snuff Box—Fire—American "Degeneracy"—A Dinner to the Emperor and Empress of France—General Clay's Farewell to Russia—Affairs in the Southwest—Letter from Harrison's Landing, Va.—How to Improve a Badly Run Farm—The American Soldier—Tea Trade—Rebel Items—The New Postage Stamp Currency—Carrying Gas with Them—Laws of the United States—Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen—What Constitutes a Legal Tender; Important Decision—Cure for Horses—Telegraphic Summary—Miscellaneous Items, etc.

☞ On Monday next the Hon. Robert Mallory will address his constituents at Shelbyville. As that will be County Court day we feel confident that he will have a large and attentive auditory. Mr. Mallory can give a good account of his stewardship, for he has been devoted to the interests of his district, nobly loyal to the country, and one of the most influential members of the House of Representatives.

THE ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL ROBERT MCCOOK.—Capt. Burt, of Gen. Robert McCook's staff, with a detachment of the Ninth Ohio Regiment, arrived from Nashville by railroad last evening with Gen. McCook's remains. Capt. Burt has furnished the particulars of Gen. McCook's assassination, which took place on the 5th inst., near Petty's plantation, on the road to Winchester, Tenn. The assassination had been planned by the rebel bushwhackers, who were fully posted as to the movements of Gen. McCook's brigade.

The Nashville Union very justly pronounces it one of the most fiendish atrocities of the rebellion. Gen. Robert McCook was in bad health, and was travelling in an ambulance, being unable to sit up, some two miles in advance of his command, accompanied by several staff officers. Not far from Salem they met with a man living by the roadside, who appeared very friendly, and told the party where they could find a suitable camping ground. The party proceeded a short distance, when about one hundred guerillas rushed out of the woods and made for the ambulance. The horses became unmanageable, and Gen. McCook raised himself on his hands to help the driver; while in this position a guerilla rode up and shot him through the abdomen. He survived but about twenty-seven hours. Captain Brooke, of his staff, was taken prisoner; the others escaped. The soldiers, who were greatly infuriated at this most brutal murder of a sick man, proceeded to the plantation of the fellow who had acted as a decoy, and demolished everything on his premises. They also wreaked their fury on the heads of the rebels in the vicinity. The presence of General McCook's remains in this city last evening gave rise to a feeling of general sorrow. The flags on the Custom-house and other public buildings were placed at half-mast, and the city wore an air of mourning. The remains were received by the Provost Guards, under command of Captain Dillard, and were conveyed to the Galt House, where they were guarded during the night. A committee of citizens appointed by the City Council of Cincinnati arrived by the mail-boat last night, and took charge of the body, which will be sent forward by railroad to Cincinnati this morning.

GREEN COUNTY.—The Union vote polled was considerably over two-thirds of the whole vote of the county. No rebels ran or voted, and there was no opposition except for Jailer, and Gum, the independent candidate, was badly beaten. The officers elect are: Circuit Judge, J. E. Newman; Commonwealth's Attorney, L. H. Noble; Circuit-Clerk, S. T. Wilson; County Clerk, D. T. Towles; County Judge, S. A. Spencer; Sheriff, H. T. Hagan; County Attorney, W. B. Allen; Jailer, Wm. Tucker; Coroner, R. L. Moore; Surveyor, A. Milby, and Assessor, J. W. Richards.

LOGAN COUNTY.—About 738 votes were polled and the officers elect are A. W. Graham, Circuit Judge; J. W. Ritter, Criminal and Equity Judge; J. A. L. Boyer, Circuit Court Clerk; A. D. Kennedy, County Judge; J. Wright, County Court Clerk; George T. Blakey, Sheriff; A. C. Fenley, County Attorney; J. P. Ferguson, Surveyor; W. B. Williams, Assessor; Thomas Darcy, Coroner; and Joseph Forg, Jailer. Judge Williams received 647 votes for the Court of Appeals and Wm. B. Jones 680 for Commonwealth's Attorney.

☞ We are gratified to learn that Mr. Thomas H. Crawford, has consented to become a candidate for a seat in the Kentucky Senate, made vacant by the resignation of Col. Pennybaker. Mr. Crawford is a gentleman of fine judgment and undoubted loyalty, and will fairly and fully represent the wishes of his constituents. The election will take place on Wednesday next, the 13th inst.

BENEFIT OF MRS. HENRI.—This evening the drama of Dick Turpin and the oriental extravaganza of the Bride of Abydos will be produced for the benefit of the pleasant comedienne who has added so much eclat to Frank Drew's engagement. He performs in both pieces, and repeats the comic song of Hopity, Kickity, High, and Low.

☞ New London, in Connecticut, is putting forth its claims for a naval station. Its harbor is a very fine one, with a spacious roadstead, and is very free from ice in winter. The arguments used in favor of locating the national works there and very strong, and we hope they will command the attention of the Navy Department.

☞ The last words of Gen. Robert McCook, who was murdered by the rebel bushwhackers, were addressed to an old friend and companion-in-arms. The gallant soldier said with his last breath: "The loss of ten thousand such men as you and I would be nothing, if the sacrifice would save a government as ours."

COL. WHITAKER.—This true patriot and accomplished soldier arrived in our city yesterday. He reports his regiment in admirable condition and in the highest spirits. The gallant Colonel himself, we are pleased to see, is the very picture of health and vigor.

RELEASED.—The following persons were released from the Military Prison yesterday upon taking the oath of allegiance and giving bond in the sums annexed to their names: F. M. Alexander $8,000, O. Roberts $5,000, Willis Roberts $5,000.

☞ Mr. Sachs, the father-in-law of Mr. Lazarus Silverman, requests us to say that he received a letter from Mr. Silverman at Chicago yesterday, from which he learns that the story as to his captivity in Tennessee is altogether untrue.

☞ It was announced a few days ago that a certain Thomas Taylor was arrested for treason. We are requested to state that this is not T. T. Taylor, of Danville, Kentucky, who is as loyal a citizen as there is in the State.

☞ The Clerk of the Jefferson County Court has received an order from the Military Board to furnish with the least possible delay a list of the enrolled militia of the county.

☞ An election will take place in the Tenth Ward on the 28th inst. to fill the vacancy in the Common Council created by the resignation of Mr. George L. Abrahams.

☞ The Horticultural Society will hold its weekly exhibition at the Masonic Hall this evening. The display of fruits will undoubtedly be very gratifying.

☞ The patients at the hospital at the corner of Sixth and Main streets will be removed to-day to the hospital on Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

DROWNED.—A gentleman named Moses Springer was drowned at the foot of Clay street while bathing yesterday morning.

☞ We are daily indebted to the messengers of the Adams Express Company for papers in advance of the mail.

☞ We are pleased to learn that Miss Marie De Rode, [illegible]

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

AFFAIRS IN WARREN COUNTY.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., Aug. 5.

Our election passed off quietly yesterday. There were no Southern Confederate candidates upon the track, as, under the instructions of General Boyle, I suppose, they saw how utterly preposterous and contemptible it is for a man to ask office under a Government towards which every thought and feeling of his heart is inimical. Very few of our secesh friends exercised the dearest right of a white man, as if in their apostasy they had lost that with their other rights. There was considerable interest manifested in the race for the Equity and Criminal Judgeship, as Judge Green, whose term of office is just drawing to a close, and who was again a candidate in opposition to John W. Ritter, the regular nominee, was for a long time regarded as not sufficiently decided in his loyalty, by the Union men of the district, who were bold and outspoken in their loyalty last summer and fall, and who did not understand and appreciate Judge Green's reticence when the cause of the country demanded vigorous and earnest action. During the recent canvass, however, the Judge has shown himself an able and a warm supporter of the Government, and, although beaten by his opponent, has endeared himself to the people of this district, and won the respect of the bar by the impartial and able manner in which he has discharged the important duties of his office. His instructions to the Grand Jury at the opening of his court this afternoon were very full, lucid, and impressive on the subject of treason, and if the jurymen are as faithful in the discharge of their duties, some of the secessionists in our midst who have manifested a great defect of understanding upon the nature and heinousness of this crime will have their eyes fully opened to its enormity. Under the instructions of the Judge and that quiet yet active vigilance of Col. S. D. Bruce, the commander of this post, I think treason will be thoroughly ferreted out and judgment against traitors will be speedily executed. Col. Bruce, by his firm and decided yet just and equitable course in the discharge of the perplexing and arduous duties of this post, has won the confidence and regard of the loyal and the respect of the disloyal. Only let him be properly supported and we have full confidence that traitors neither from within nor without can make any move without his knowledge and successful opposition. Col. A. G. Hobson went into camp to-day at this place with a fine prospect of a speedy completion of his regiment. Success to the gallant Colonel—the name is synonomous with belligerent patriotism, "esto perpetua." The Hon. Henry Grider, who has but recently returned from Washington, addressed a large number of his fellow-citizens a short time ago in a brief speech and announced that he would address them again at some length. He has since been quite unwell, but is regaining his strength again, and announced yesterday that if he continued to improve he desired to address the people at the Court-house in this place next Saturday afternoon at 1½ o'clock upon the business of the last session of Congress and the important topics of the day.

THE LAWS UNDER WHICH THE DRAFT IS ORDERED. — The following are portions of the law passed at the late session of Congress, entitled "An Act to amend an Act calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and Repel Invasions," &c., approved by the President, July 17th, 1862:

That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the President.

If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the several States, any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrolment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Militia, when so called into service, shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers.

The third section allows the President to accept not over one hundred thousand volunteers for nine months. Under this section the volunteers now raising in Pennsylvania are received.

By section 4, volunteers for one year are authorized, with a bounty from Government of $50 only.

Section 12 is as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States for the purpose of constructing entrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws as the President may prescribe.

By section 15, it is enacted that persons of African descent, who under this law shall be employed, shall receive ten dollars per month, and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

The following are the laws of Massachusetts in regard to a draft:

Sec. 1. Every able-bodied white male citizen, resident within this State, of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, excepting persons enlisted into volunteer companies, persons exempted by the following sections, idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers, and persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be enrolled in the militia. Persons so convicted after enrolment shall forthwith be disenrolled; and in all cases of doubt respecting the age of a person enrolled, the burden of proof shall be upon him.

Section 2. Assessors shall annually in May or June make a list of persons living within their respective limits liable to enrolment, and place a certified copy thereof in the hands of the clerks of their respective places, who shall record it in the records of their city or town, and annually in May, after the return of the muster returns of the militia thus enrolled to the adjutant general.

Section 3. Keepers of taverns or boarding-houses, and masters and mistresses of dwelling-houses shall, upon application of the assessors within whose bounds their houses are situated, or of persons acting under them, give information of the names of persons residing in their houses liable to enrolment in the military duty; and every such person shall, upon like application, give his name and age; and if such keeper, master, mistress, or parson refuses to give such information, or gives false information, such keeper, master, or mistress shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars, and such person shall forfeit and pay twelve dollars, to be recovered on complaint of either of the assessors.

Section 4. The enrolled militia shall be subject to no active duty except in case of war, invasion, the prevention of invasion, the suppression of riots, and to aid civil officers in the execution of the laws of the Commonwealth; in which cases the commander-in-chief shall order out for actual service, by draft or otherwise, as many of the militia as necessity demands.

Sec. 5. The order of the commander-in-chief may be directed to the mayor and aldermen of cities or to the selectmen of towns, who shall thereupon appoint a time and place of parade for the militia, in their city or town, and order them to appear at the time and place, either by leaving a written notice, or orally, and then and there proceed to draft as many thereof, or accept as many volunteers, as is required by the order of the commander-in-chief; and shall forthwith notify the commander-in-chief that they have performed such duty.

Sec. 6. Every soldier ordered out, or who volunteers, or is detached or drafted, who does not appear at the time and place designated by the mayor and aldermen or selectmen, or who has not some able-bodied and proper substitute at such time and place, or does not pay to such mayor and aldermen or selectmen, for the use of the Commonwealth, the sum of seventy-five dollars, within twenty-four hours from such time, shall be taken to be a soldier absent without leave, and dealt with accordingly.

EXEMPTIONS.

Sec. 9. The following persons are absolutely exempted from enrolment in the militia by the laws of the United States, viz:

The Vice President of the United States;

The officers, judicial and executive, of the Government of the United States;

The members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers; custom house officers and their clerks; inspectors of exports; pilots, and mariners employed in the sea service of a citizen or merchant within the United States;

Postmasters, assistant postmasters, and their clerks, post officers, post riders, and stage drivers, in the care and conveyance of the mail of the United States; ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road; the artificers and workmen in the United States armory at Springfield and the arsenal at Watertown.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court during the week ending August 8:

Christ. Pisterer to Catharine Haubauch.
George Fisbing to Annetta Radenacker.
J. C. Tryon to Ellen Wilson.
Ballard Smith to Priscilla Farmer.
J. Rothschild to Josephine Bimberger.
J. H. M. Morris to Fanny Craik.
Philip Feare old; to Catharine Antone.
Henry Overemann to Malvina Ferguson.
George Nedheart to Mary Catharine Kehler.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The following is a list of the names of soldiers who died in General Hospital, in this city, during the week ending Friday, August 8, 1862:

Aug. 2—J. H. Wiggin, co. B, 40th Illinois.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

A CARD.

It is known to the public that in August, 1861, W. A. Dudley, Esq., and I were sent to Washington by Governor Magoffin as commissioners from Kentucky, to request the President to remove or disband the troops then concentrating at Camp Dick Robinson.

An article in the last number of the Danville Review, entitled "The Secession Conspiracy in Kentucky," in undertaking to give an account of the origin and real objects of that mission, is so erroneous in its statements on that subject, and in a way so injurious to me, as to require from me this public correction. I regret this necessity; the more so because I feel very sure that the eminent gentleman who wrote the article had no disposition to do me personally any injustice, and no purpose but to state correctly the historic facts. It was a case in which he had necessarily to speak from information, not personal knowledge, and his informant has greatly deceived him.

The substance of the account is, that that mission was part of a plan adopted at a meeting of the principal secession leaders of Central Kentucky, in Scott county, on Sunday, August 17th (18), 1861; that, according to that plan, this mission was to be sent to Washington to demand the removal of the troops; and simultaneously another was to go to Richmond and Nashville in order to concert measures with the authorities there for the accomplishment of the ulterior design; that meanwhile the secession party in Kentucky should be organized and armed, and that the ultimate object of it all was to force the State out of the Union, against the public will, by means of insurrection within and invasion from without. And it is suggested (though in a tone of personal kindness for me, of which I am sensible), that, whilst my colleague acted in entire ignorance of these ulterior designs, upon me rests the responsibility of undertaking this mission with full knowledge of its real import and of intimate connection with those designs.

Now a single statement will show how completely a work of the imagination this is. The missions both to Washington and to Nashville and Richmond had been determined upon by Gov. Magoffin upon consultation with leading Union men as well as with members of his own party; and the commissioners had been selected, and had agreed to act as such before the Scott county meeting was held. The circumstances were these: Immediately after the August election it became known that a military body was concentrating at Camp Dick Robinson. It is admitted by the author of the article that this caused great uneasiness, and awoke decided opposition from a large section of the Union party, and that many leading men of that party were urgent in their instances at Washington to have the encampment broken up and the organization of Federal troops stopped. The members of what was called the Southern Rights party also took the alarm at what they regarded as a violation of the neutrality of the State, and were violently excited by it. The public mind in a portion of the State was highly inflamed, and an outbreak seemed likely to occur. Governor Magoffin came to Lexington, and there, in consultation with certain eminent gentlemen of the Union party whom he had invited to meet him, and after a conference with no one of his own friends, he determined, with the concurrence of both, to send commissioners to Washington to request the President to remove the troops, and also a commissioner to Nashville and Richmond to obtain from the authorities there a pledge to respect the neutrality of the State. The commissioners on the same day were selected, and agreed to act. This was Saturday, August 17th, and on Monday, the 19th, we started for Washington. I was told on Saturday, that a meeting of the Southern Rights gentlemen was to be held for consultation in Scott county the next day, and was invited to attend. I did so, and met a number of gentlemen there, most of whom were evidently uninformed of what the Governor had determined to do. The only object of the meeting, as I supposed at the time and have always since believed, was to consult upon what should be done in regard to the troops which were organizing in the State. No other object was avowed, nor had I any reason to believe that any other existed.

In the consultations that ensued, the course that the Governor had determined to adopt was made known, and by general consent, it was agreed to await the result of the missions; and, if they failed, to look to the Legislature, then about to assemble, to prevent the organization of the troops and to preserve the neutrality of the State. I think some of the gentlemen also determined, by public meetings which they would address in various points in the meanwhile, to bring the public sentiment to bear in stimulating the legislative action; though whether this was agreed to in the general conference, or merely by the parties themselves in separate conversations, I do not distinctly remember.

It is not within my purpose to correct or deny in detail the various erroneous statements in the article in question as to what occurred at that meeting. Scarcely any of them are true. But I must distinctly state that no plan was adopted or proposed, no purpose avowed, and nothing said or done indicating it to be within the objects of the parties to use either domestic insurrection or foreign invasion for forcing the State out of the Union. I certainly never would have participated in such a design or consented to it. I accepted my mission with reference to no such ulterior purpose, and performed it with the sole object of endeavoring, in good faith, and in concert with eminent Union men, to procure the removal of the troops, and so to preserve the peace of the State and its freedom to act at this eventful crisis according to its own uncontrolled will. If those efforts should fail, I looked alone to the action of the Legislature for accomplishing the object.

As illustrative of the sincerity of these dispositions, I may state that, after the return of the Commissioners, having prepared a report to the Governor, which, among other things, informed him of an intimation made by the President that the troops at Camp Dick Robinson were intended to be used in penetrating Tennessee, I promptly and willingly struck that out of the written report, upon the suggestion by my colleague that it might provoke invasion by the Confederates, or excite domestic violence. And I gave him at the same time a private statement of the fact to be used in conference with members of the Legislature.

I have the permission of the Governor to state also that, after our return, I advised him, in laying the subject before the Legislature, to pledge himself to carry out in good faith the policy that they, then recently chosen, should adopt for the State. The Governor (perhaps wisely) determined that it would not be discreet for him to bind himself in advance to the action of the legislative body; but the advice not the less demonstrates that neither was I myself, nor did I consider him to be, a participant in any design, present or ulterior, of subverting the public will by foreign or domestic force.

And I may add that I have always considered the relations of the State as conclusively settled by the action of that Legislature, and that, according to my views of civil duty, it is binding on every citizen.

F. K. HUNT.

A GALLANT INDIANIAN.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:

While among the wounded on the State of Maine, yesterday, we stopped by the stretcher of a fine looking fellow, and inquired about his wounds. "Shot through the shoulder, sir; bones broken, but am getting along very well. Do you think they will put me ashore here?" I replied that, as his wound was so severe, I thought he would be sent North, and probably his might be so disabled as to require a discharge. "Oh! no, sir! I don't want a discharge; I want to go back to my regiment as soon as I can; I want to have another chance at the rebels." "What regiment do you belong to?" "Twentieth Indiana," he replied, "but you have not heard of us among so many other regiments; we were the only 'Hoosier' regiment in the week's battle before Richmond, but we did our work in the rear guard and whipped the rebels every time they attacked us." Said I, "Your State is raising seven new regiments and six batteries more for the war. "Is she? I knew it! I knew it! God bless the Hoosier State!" he exclaimed, while his eyes lighted with fresh fire, and his wan emaciated face flushed with blood quickened into action. "I knew it, sir; there will never be any need of drafting in Indiana. We went into this war to save the Union, and every man in our State will volunteer to uphold the old Stars and Stripes and crush out this rebellion."

Finding that he was becoming too earnest for his welfare, and perceiving that he was nearly exhausted by excitement, I grasped his hand and bid good by. He was a true type of the noble men of the West. His regiment numbered some 950 men when it left Norfolk for the Army of the Potomac, well drilled, healthy, and hearty. They reached the front two weeks before the terrible battles beginning with the 25th of June. In their first fight they lost 138 men killed and wounded in twenty minutes' time, yet nothing has ever been said of the valor of this Indiana regiment. After the seven days' battles, the regiment mustered 600 men out of 950. At one time they checked a whole rebel brigade, and, unassisted, finally charged and routed it with the bayonet. They nearly finished two entire regiments of the enemy belonging to Georgia and North Carolina.

INQUEST NO. 391—Held over the body of Moses Springer, 7 years of age, whose parents are German, and reside on Market street, between Hancock and Clay. Verdict—"Came to his death on the forenoon of the 8th inst., from accidental drowning while bathing in the river at the terminus of the logway of Connell & Ray's mill."

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

Curious Calculation.—It has been calculated that the fibres of pure sea island cotton average one inch and three quarters in length. If it were possible to place the fibres end to end, one pound would extend four thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven miles.

The Suez Canal.—The works on the Isthmus of Suez are being urged most energetically. More than twenty-five thousand men are at present employed in cutting the canal.

DIED,

In this city, on the 8th inst., Mrs. JAMIMA MYERS, in the 40th year of her age. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this morning, at 9 o'clock, from the Baptist Church, on Market street, below Eighth.

Steubenville, Ohio, and St. Louis papers please copy.

29th Kentucky Infantry.

I am authorized to raise a Company for the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. Colonel W. E. Woodruff, and I have opened a recruiting office at the Washington Engine house, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. It is desirable to fill the Regiment without delay. The Government bounty of $40 will be paid immediately. It is expected that the city of Louisville will increase this bounty to the liberal sum of $100.

Loyal men of Kentucky! I call upon you to rally to the call of your country. Patriotism invites you in [illegible]

Notices of the Day.

☞ Capt. Tom, at the Phœnix, sets another fine lunch at 10½ o'clock this morning.

"MARY INSTITUTE."—We beg to call attention to the card of Prof. Mulline, who proposes to open a select and limited female school in this city. He is one of the very best classical, scientific, and literary scholars and teachers within the circle of our acquaintance, and has had an extended experience as an educator. He and all his family are loyal, and his institution will be a great acquisition to our city. Those who have children or wards can with all confidence place them under the charge of Prof. Mullins.

☞ L. A. Civill 431 Main street is constantly adding to his stock of card pictures for photograph albums, &c., which he sells at the low price of 10 cents per copy. Among the latest received from him are life-like portraitures of Bishop Spalding, Alexander Campbell, Parson Brownlow's daughter, John Morgan, Humphrey Marshall, A. Sidney Johnston, Zollicoffer, Rousseau, McClellan, and Halleck.

OFFICIAL.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 5, 1862.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Allen Francis, the Consul of the United States at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, of the death, on the 12th of June, at Yale, British Columbia, of George Eves, of Sierre county, California, formerly of Kentucky. a9 d3

SPECIAL ORDER NO 19.
HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, August 7, 1862.

All persons recruiting for the 9th Kentucky cavalry (Colonel W. T. Jacobs) will report the number of recruits to these headquarters without delay. When twenty recruits have been secured the recruiting officer will report with them, or send them, in charge of a sergeant appointed for that purpose, to the headquarters of the regiment, at Eminence. By order,

JNO. W. FINNELL,
Adj't Gen. Ky. Vols.

a9 d3

CIRCULAR.
HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN KENTUCKY,
LOUISVILLE Aug. 7, 1862.

The following order is issued for the instruction of Provost Marshals and others seizing contraband goods in this State:

When property is seized because proceeding to or from the States or sections in insurrection, or when seized because it was bought or sold or used to promote insurrection, the property seized, together with a statement containing the grounds of the seizure, the name of the informer, and the names and residence of the witnesses, will be delivered to Charles B. Cotton, Surveyor of the port of Louisville, and the statement will be by him forwarded to the District Attorney for the State of Kentucky.

By command of Brig. Gen. BOYLE.

H. C. McDOWELL,
Capt. and A. A. G.

a9 d3

Business Notices.

JOHN M. STOKES & SON.—We invite attention to the advertisement of John M. Stokes & Son, extensive dealers in military goods. They have for sale the celebrated "Henry Rifle," which can be fired by an expert man sixty times in a minute. They are the exclusive agents for Favor's patent camp and hospital cots, which are said to be the best in use.

KENTUCKIANS!

The military crisis of this mighty struggle for the preservation of our country is upon us, and the issue, under God, rests with the heaviest battalions. If we would save the republic, we must array in its behalf the largest army. And we must save the republic, or we and our children and our children's children to the latest generation will be alternately the slaves of anarchy and of despotism. If the republic falls it will overwhelm in its ruins the liberty and the hope of us all.

It is at this juncture, Kentuckians, that, commissioned to raise a regiment of cavalry for twelve months' service, I appeal to you to come forward and enlist under my command, that we may at once march away to swell the army of the republic, and so contribute directly to save the republic itself. Come! it is your country, unfolding your fireides and your altars and the loved ones who worship round them and all else that men and citizens hold dear, that, in this hour of her extremest peril, summons you to the field. Can you, *dare* you, turn a deaf ear to her call?

JOSHUA TEVIS,
Col. Tenth Reg. Ky. Cav.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7, 1862. au8 dtf

☞ Gold, silver, and uncurrent money bought and sold, and insurance furnished in the most reliable companies at the Insurance, Exchange, and Banking Office of J. G. Marr, No. 25 College street, opposite Sowance House, Nashville, Tenn. au7 d1m*

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Please announce Thos. H. Crawford, Esq., as a candidate for the State Senate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Pennebaker. MANY VOTERS.

YOUNG MEN OF KENTUCKY,

Will you subject yourselves to draft, or will you volunteer in defence of your country? You have but a short time to choose. You now have an opportunity to join one of the best regiments in the service, Col. Metcalfe's Cavalry, State service, where you will go into pleasant quarters immediately, near Lebanon, Ky., and have your choice of horses, and every other necessary accommodation to facilitate your comfort. Bounty money advanced, and one month's pay, besides a premium for every recruit. Only ten men are wanted to complete my company.

a7 dif A. K. JOHNSTON, Capt.

☞ Isaac P. Miller is a candidate for the Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Pennebaker.

☞ For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis, & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 dtf

SOLDIERS! READ, READ.—If you want a splendid GOLD PEN and cannot call at our office send for circular price list with club rates. By so doing you will get the best Gold Pen made and make some money. For further particulars see card below. Address R. C. Hill, Gold Pen Manufacturer, 407 Main st., Louisville, Ky. j29 d1m

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the Louisville Gold Pen Manufactory is the place to buy fine Pens, Holders, Cases, &c. Everybody can get a pen to suit them there. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens can be sent by mail. Office on Main street, below Fourth.

N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual

j19 dtf R. C. HILL (late Barne & Hill).

☞ Perfumeries, Toilet Soaps, and Whitenings for the face, a very large assortment, constantly kept on hand at J. SUES'.

☞ *Hoop Skirts*—a good article and all sizes at J. SUES'S.

☞ The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company now offer a complete assortment of their *Celebrated Noiseless Grover & Baker Stitch Machine; also new Lock Stitch Machines* at No. 5 Masonic Temple, on Fourth, between Jefferson and Green, where *customers can examine, prove,* and *choose between the rival stitches,* with the *privilege of exchanging.* No *other establishment* offers these *inducements.*

P S.—All kinds of stitching neatly done at the office. j26 dtAug12

DRY GOODS.

G. B. TABB, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has just received by express a general assortment of Dress Goods, embracing a variety of new styles. He has also in store a large stock of Domestic Goods, which he will offer very low for CASH ONLY.

G. B. TABB,
Corner Fourth and Market streets.

m23 hds

Baby Buggies.

ALL kinds and sizes, of our own manufacture, for sale low at

ap14 dtf J. SUES'.

U. S. DEMAND TREASURY NOTES,

DATED August 19, 1861, wanted by

JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

a6

SILESIA—
10 cases solid colored Silesia;
3 do do black do;
Received and for sale by

JAMES LOW & CO.,
208 and 210 west side Sixth st.

a8

PURE COPPER DISTILLED WHISKY—
84 bbls choice old Bourbon, 7 years old;
120 bbls Bourbon County Whisky, 3 years old;
170 bbls do do do, 2 years old;
20 bbls do black do Rye Whisky, 6 years old;
250 bbls do do do do, 1 year old;
50 bbls Nelson do Whisky, 3 years old;
300 bbls Nelson and Marion County Whisky, 1 year old;
In store and for sale by

J. MONKS,
Kentucky Lebon Whisky Depot,
722 Main st.

a8

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Major Anderson, Cin. — B. J. Adams, Memphis.
H. Fitzhugh, Cairo. — St. Cloud, Cincinnati.
Emma Duncan, Cin. — Monongahela, Flint Island.
Star Grey Eagle, Hend. — Tycoon, Memphis.
Hazel Dell, Paducah. — Lady Pike, Cin.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Major Anderson, Cin. — H. Fitzhugh, Cin.
Emma Duncan, St. L. — Star Grey Eagle, Hend.
Tycoon, Cincinnati. — Hazel Dell, Cincinnati.
Lady Pike, Memphis. — Florence, Cincinnati.

The river is about stationary at this point, with three feet ten inches water in the canal last evening. The weather is clear and dry.

The B. J. Adams arrived from Memphis yesterday with a full passenger list, and a fine freight. We publish her manifest, for which we are indebted to Messrs. Ford and Sanderson, below. The Adams will return to-day, leaving the Portland wharf for Memphis at five o'clock this afternoon.

Two items of the Fitzhugh's cargo from Cairo for Cincinnati were fifty confiscated Arkansas negroes, from Curtis's command, and fifty bales cotton.

The St. Cloud arrived from Cincinnati with a cargo of hay and whisky. She formed a connection here with the Monongahela, which brought up her two barges of grain from Flint Island.

The Sanitary boat Tycoon passed up from Memphis with nobody on board but the crew.

The Emma Duncan passed down with a cargo of commissary stores for St. Louis.

The Hazel Dell, from Paducah for Cincinnati, took up 50 bales cotton.

The splendid new steamer Gen. Buell is the mailboat for Cincinnati at noon to-day.

The Undine is the Madison and Carrollton packet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The popular J. T. McCombs will leave for Henderson at the usual hour this afternoon.

The Vecango, Capt. Ross, will leave for Cincinnati at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

A crew passed down aboard the Emma Duncan to take charge of the Iowa. The Iowa will be taken back to Cincinnati.

RECEIPTS.

Per steamer B. J. Adams, from fifteen miles below Helena—3 bales cotton, Brady & Davis; 26 bales cotton, Mc. Cleary; 7 bale cotton, mail boat; 4 bales cotton, J. R. Davis; 155 dry hides, Wm. Richardson; 31 bales cotton, Col. Chalmers; 5 bale cotton, W. J. Taylor; 10 bale cotton, G. T. Kintner; 60 pkgs. sundries, Ford & Goodwin; 8 pkgs. sundries, W. A. Burton; 1 pony, Mr. Brashear.

Discharged at New Albany, Ind.—570 bales cotton, 22 bags do, 7 boxes merchandise, and 2 horses.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.

Corner of Fourth and Green streets.

MR. THOS. J. CAREY.....Treasurer.

NOTICE.—On and after Saturday, Aug. 2, 1862, the following prices will be charged for Tickets when Silver is given in change: Dress Circle 85 cts; Second Tier 35 cts; Gallery 25 cts.

☞ TREMENDOUS BILL for the benefit of MRS. CHAS. HENRI, and last appearance.

☞ MR. FRANK DREW in two favorite characters

THIS EVENING (Saturday), Aug. 9, the performances will commence with the exciting Drama, in 3 acts, entitled the LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF DICK TURPIN AND BOW BELLS—Jackey Hoosegreen, Mr. Frank Drew; Tom Kite, Mr. G. Henri; Adolphus Fitzsnigle, Mr. R. H. Craig.... Comic Song by Mr. Frank Drew..... To conclude with the Oriental Burlesque Extravaganza of the BRIDE OF ABYDOS—Mezza (with astonishing Gymnastic, Acrobatic, and Herculean feats), Mr. Frank Drew; Selim, Mrs. C. Henri; Haroun, Mr. R. Craig.

☞ Doors open at 7½ and Curtain rises at 8½ o'clock.
☞ For particulars, see small bills.

Special Notices.

☞ ATTENTION, COMPANY! — Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign must resort to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Every English Soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

a5 dw1 212

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
Use that Safe, Pleasant Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all Complaints incident to the Sex.
No Family should be Without it.
And None will when once Tried by them.
It is used by YOUNG AND OLD,
In the Decline or Change of Life,
And After and Before Marriage,
During and After Confinement,
To Strengthen the Nerves,
Restore Nature to its Proper Channel, and
Invigorate the Broken-down Constitution,
From whatever Cause Originating.
USE NO MORE WORTHLESS PILLS!
Take
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
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THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

☞ Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the Secret Habits of Youth. Time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, SINGLE COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y. may1 deod&wswly

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE
Have been diligently employed in perfecting
Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.
It is no wonder then, that, after
CAREFUL ANALYSIS BY DR. CHILTON,

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 150.]

AN ACT repealing he law requiring bonds of Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters to be approved by the Judge or Attorney of the district in which such Paymaster or assistant Paymaster may reside.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the law requiring the approval of the bonds of Paymasters and Assistant Paymasters by the Judge or Attorney of the United States for the district in which such paymaster or assistant Paymaster shall reside, be and the same is hereby repealed; and such bonds shall be deemed and taken to be sufficiently and sufficient wherever the Secretary of the Navy shall be satisfied on such evidence as he shall consider proper that such bond ought to be approved and accepted.

A. Lincoln, President.

Approved, July 14, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 151.]

AN ACT making supplemental appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three:

For mileage and per diem of witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of impeachment in case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

For labor and expenses about the Hall of Representatives, one hundred dollars.

For repairing custom-house and post-office at Bangor, Maine, six thousand dollars.

For rent of rooms for Committee on Public Lands, authorized by resolution of the House of Representatives of May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fourteen hundred dollars; said salary to commence with the date of said resolution, and the sum hereby mentioned shall be the amount of his salary annually.

For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriations for rent for the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, and for the Commissioner of Patents, and for the Supreme Court of the United States, be applied to Reports of the Supreme Court of Howard's Reports of the United States, and not to Wallace's Reports.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall be the same as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for rent of surveyor-general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and postage, one hundred and forty-two dollars.

For services and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of impeachment in case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

For labor and expenses about the Hall of Representatives, one hundred dollars.

For repairing custom-house and post-office at Bangor, Maine, six thousand dollars.

For rent of rooms for Committee on Public Lands, authorized by resolution of the House of Representatives of May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fourteen hundred dollars; said salary to commence with the date of said resolution, and the sum hereby mentioned shall be the amount of his salary annually.

For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the appropriations for rent for the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, and for the Commissioner of Patents, and for the Supreme Court of the United States, be applied to Reports of the Supreme Court of Howard's Reports of the United States, and not to Wallace's Reports.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury shall be the same as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for rent of surveyor-general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and postage, one hundred and forty-two dollars.

For services and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of impeachment in case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

For labor and expenses about the Hall of Representatives, one hundred dollars.

For repairing custom-house and post-office at Bangor, Maine, six thousand dollars.

For rent of rooms for Committee on Public Lands, authorized by resolution of the House of Representatives of May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fourteen hundred dollars; said salary to commence with the date of said resolution, and the sum hereby mentioned shall be the amount of his salary annually.

For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

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For services and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of impeachment in case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

For labor and expenses about the Hall of Representatives, one hundred dollars.

For repairing custom-house and post-office at Bangor, Maine, six thousand dollars.

For rent of rooms for Committee on Public Lands, authorized by resolution of the House of Representatives of May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fourteen hundred dollars; said salary to commence with the date of said resolution, and the sum hereby mentioned shall be the amount of his salary annually.

For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for rent of surveyor-general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and postage, one hundred and forty-two dollars.

For services and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of impeachment in case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

For labor and expenses about the Hall of Representatives, one hundred dollars.

For repairing custom-house and post-office at Bangor, Maine, six thousand dollars.

For rent of rooms for Committee on Public Lands, authorized by resolution of the House of Representatives of May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fourteen hundred dollars; said salary to commence with the date of said resolution, and the sum hereby mentioned shall be the amount of his salary annually.

For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for rent of surveyor-general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and postage, one hundred and forty-two dollars.

For services and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of impeachment in case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

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For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

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For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

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For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

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For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

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For services and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of impeachment in case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

For labor and expenses about the Hall of Representatives, one hundred dollars.

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For rent of rooms for Committee on Public Lands, authorized by resolution of the House of Representatives of May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fourteen hundred dollars; said salary to commence with the date of said resolution, and the sum hereby mentioned shall be the amount of his salary annually.

For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

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For rent of rooms for Committee on Public Lands, authorized by resolution of the House of Representatives of May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fourteen hundred dollars; said salary to commence with the date of said resolution, and the sum hereby mentioned shall be the amount of his salary annually.

For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

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For labor and expenses about the Hall of Representatives, one hundred dollars.

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For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for rent of surveyor-general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and postage, one hundred and forty-two dollars.

For services and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of impeachment in case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

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For repairing custom-house and post-office at Bangor, Maine, six thousand dollars.

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For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for rent of surveyor-general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and postage, one hundred and forty-two dollars.

For services and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of impeachment in case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

For labor and expenses about the Hall of Representatives, one hundred dollars.

For repairing custom-house and post-office at Bangor, Maine, six thousand dollars.

For rent of rooms for Committee on Public Lands, authorized by resolution of the House of Representatives of May twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fourteen hundred dollars; said salary to commence with the date of said resolution, and the sum hereby mentioned shall be the amount of his salary annually.

For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

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For labor and expenses about the Hall of Representatives, one hundred dollars.

For repairing custom-house and post-office at Bangor, Maine, six thousand dollars.

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For painting iron fence around Lafayette square and in front of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

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For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

To supply deficiencies in the appropriation for rent of surveyor-general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and postage, one hundred and forty-two dollars.

For services and per diem compensation to witnesses, and other incidental expenses of the High Court of impeachment in case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Tennessee, ten thousand dollars.

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To enable the President to carry out the act of Congress for the manumission of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and to colonize those to be made free by the provisions of said act, one million dollars, to be repaid to the Treasury out of the moneys to be paid at the discretion of the President to the people of said District on account of said act, or for expenses incurred in the line of his profession.

For the payment of a commissioner and incidental expenses under the twelfth section of the act providing a national currency, and to provide a circulating medium, approved February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of three thousand dollars. And so much of the above recited act as authorizes the appointment of more than one commissioner be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That the salary of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy to commence with the present quarter.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For salary and fees to warrant-officers of Congress, one hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the Patent Office, fifty thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and seventy-five cents to supply a deficiency existing under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain expenses of the Patent Office for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes." *Provided*, That the twelfth section of said act and the same is hereby repealed.

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